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Week in Headlines

International

East-West summit date set.

USSR agreed to resume disarmament talks.

U.S. ended voluntary ban on A-tests, planned no early tests.

United States

Nelson Rockefeller quit race for GOP Presidential nomination; Sen. Humphrey announced candidacy for Democratic nomination.

Martial law ended in Minnesota meat-packing strike.

20 convicted in Apalachin "crime meeting" conspiracy trial.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Summit Date Set. An agreement to convene an East-West summit meeting in Paris May 16, 1960 was reached in an exchange of notes Dec. 25-30 by the U.S., Britain, France & USSR.

In response to summit invitations from Pres. Eisenhower, Prime Min. Macmillan & Pres. de Gaulle, Soviet Premier Khrushchev informed the Western leaders Dec. 25 that he was ready to meet them in Paris either Apr. 21 or May 4, 1960. Khrushchev's message to Pres. Eisenhower rejected as "inconvenient" the Apr. 27 date proposed by the West but expressed "profound satisfaction" at the Western view that "summit meetings should be held from time to time in countries which are parties to such conferences."

Similar but separate notes from Mr. Eisenhower, Macmillan & de Gaulle, delivered in Moscow Dec. 29, suggested that Khrushchev meet them in Paris beginning May 16. This date was accepted by Khrushchev without qualification in messages delivered & made public Dec. 30. [See p. 421B1]

Disarmament Talks Fixed. A Soviet note to France Dec. 28 accepted Western proposals to resume East-West disarmament negotiations in Geneva Mar. 15, 1960. The USSR said that it was ready to begin arms discussions with Western members (U.S., Britain, France, Canada & Italy) of the 10-nation Disarmament Committee formed by the recent East-West foreign ministers' talks in Geneva and sanctioned by the UN General Assembly. It said other Communist members of the committee (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria & Rumania) would attend. [See pp. 421C2, 398D2]

U.S. Ends A-Test Ban. The voluntary ban on U.S. nuclear tests was not renewed by Pres. Eisenhower before it expired Dec. 31. A Presidential statement issued Dec. 29 said the U.S. no longer considered itself bound by the unilateral test suspension and was "free to resume nuclear weapons testing." It reassured other nations, however, that the U.S. would not "resume nuclear weapons tests without announcing our intentions in advance." It termed the U.S.' new position on nuclear testing a "voluntary suspension" without time limit during which "the [U.S.] . . . will continue its active program of weapon research development & laboratory-type experimentation." Mr. Eisenhower blamed his refusal to extend the formal moratorium on U.S. testing on the failure of the U.S.-British-Soviet nuclear test talks in Geneva to approach "a satisfactory agreement." He asserted that "prospects for such an agreement have been injured by the recent unwillingness . . . of politically-guided Soviet experts to give serious scientific consideration to the effectiveness of seismic techniques for the detecting of underground nuclear explosions."

(Administration officials said that no U.S. A-tests currently were planned.)

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.), Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee chairman, called Dec. 30 for a resumption of U.S. tests unless the Geneva talks reached an accord banning tests within a definite time limit. Anderson told the N.Y. Times that "either we ought to get quickly some decision on the [U.S.'] scientific data" on underground test detection or "we should just drop the whole business and resume testing."

Sen. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.), a senior member of the joint committee, had urged the U.S. Dec. 28 to renounce for 3 years all nuclear tests in the earth's atmosphere but to reserve the right to resume testing underground if "the dictates of national defense demanded it."

In a policy statement entitled "Defense, Disarmament & Survival," the Democratic Advisory Council's Science & Technology Advisory Committee called Dec. 26 for an aggressive disarmament policy to end world reliance on a "stable balance of terror" to keep peace. It warned that a continuing nuclear arms race, the spread of nuclear technology to more nations and the possibility of human "error" made "all-out nuclear war . . . not only possible but probable."

A scientific panel including experts from the U.S. delegation to the 3-power Geneva test-ban talks told an American Physical Society meeting at the California Institute of Technology Dec. 29 that the carrying out of nuclear tests in large caverns underground could decouple or muffle their seismic effects by up to 99.67%. The "big hole" technique, credited to Drs. Edward Teller & Kenneth Watson of the University of California, was described as an effective method for concealing tests of 100-kiloton-range weapons from the detection system favored by the USSR in Geneva.

A Soviet annex to the report of the U.S.-British-Soviet Geneva nuclear experts' panel on underground test detection rejected the U.S.' data on underground decoupling Dec. 23 as unproven "theory." It charged that U.S. scientists had approached "the brink of absurdity" in their demands for international investigation of all unidentified seismic events as possible test-ban violations. The Soviet group, headed by Dr. Yevgeni I. Federov, "categorically repudiate[d]" detection data from the U.S.' 1958 Hardtack tests.

The Atomic Energy Commission's General Advisory Committee reported Dec. 30 that it did "not regard as serious" any of the "hot spots" of intensive local radioactive fallout reported to date from U.S. nuclear tests. The committee refused, however, to answer requests of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee for a report on the fallout effects expected if U.S. tests were resumed.

(The N.Y. Times reported Nov. 1 that the International Committee on Radiation Protection had ended its radiation safety dispute with the U.S. National Committee on Radiation Protection & Measurement with the adoption of the U.S. group's recommendation of a maximum permissive level of ½ roentgen annually "for individuals in the population at large." The international group however retained its own earlier recommendation of a 1/30 roentgen annual maximum for long-range "planning purposes" by governments.)

(The Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Hospital announced Dec. 29 that 22 women & 16 men had died in Hiroshima during 1959 from injuries & diseases caused by exposure to the Aug. 6, 1945 nuclear bombing of the city.) [See pp. 421F3-422E2, 381F3-382D2, 350D3, 270G1]

'Ike' Ends Trip. Pres. Eisenhower landed at Andrews Air Force Base, Md. at 11:25 p.m. Dec. 22 after completing a 22,000-mile tour of 11 European & Asian nations and attending Western summit talks in Paris. He was welcomed by Vice Pres. Nixon & other cabinet members after a return flight from Casablanca via Goose Bay, Labrador.

Highlights of the trip's finale:

Iran—Pres. Eisenhower flew to Mehrebad Airport Dec. 14 for a 6-hour visit to Iran. He was greeted by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi and drove into Teheran with the shah through crowds estimated at 750,000.

Addressing a joint session of the Iranian Parliament, Mr. Eisenhower said Iranians & Americans saw "eye to eye" on major world problems and stood "side by side" in their efforts to solve them. He asserted that CENTO was supported by both peoples as a "shield of freedom" but warned that "military strength alone" could not ensure freedom or peace. "Peace," he said, "will be without real meaning . . . until the peoples of the world can

* Covers Dec. 24-31.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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finally overcome the natural enemies of humanity—hunger, privation & disease."

In private talks with Mr. Eisenhower, the shah was said to have insisted that the security of Iran & neighboring states required an increasing buildup of Iranian military forces. (Interviewed Dec. 13 by visiting U.S. newsmen, the shah had said Iran's vulnerability to limited warfare made it necessary to give priority to military aid.) His views were reiterated by Premier Manouchehr Eghbal & Foreign Min. Djallal Abdoh.

Greece—Welcomed by King Paul, Crown Prince Konstantin & Premier Karamanlis on landing later Dec. 14 at Athens' Hellinikon Airport, Mr. Eisenhower expressed his joy at returning to the nation "that is responsible for much that belongs to Western culture & civilization." The President was cheered by hundreds of thousands of Greeks as he was driven to Athens' Royal Palace as the guest of King Paul & Queen Frederika.

Mr. Eisenhower, in an address to the Greek Chamber of Deputies Dec. 15, paid tribute to the Greek Government & Parliament as symbols of "the vigor of modern democracy in its ancient birthplace," Athens. He expressed U.S. admiration for the Greek people, referring to their fight against Communist rebellion, their "attack on . . . privation," their cooperation in NATO & their "expeditionary force to Korea."

The President met with Prime Min. Karamanlis, Deputy Prime Min. Panayotis Kanellopoulis & Acting Foreign Min. Konstantin Tsatsos later Dec. 15 to discuss foreign affairs and Greece's "special position" in the Balkans & eastern Mediterranean. A joint communiqué issued by Mr. Eisenhower & Karamanlis affiirmed the U.S.' continued interest "in the security & economic development of Greece" & stressed support of NATO.

Mr. Eisenhower boarded a helicopter near Athens' Olympic Stadium Dec. 15 and was flown to the U.S. cruiser Des Moines in Phaleron Bay to begin a 2-day cruise to Tunisia.

Tunisia—Mr. Eisenhower Dec. 17 flew via helicopter from the Des Moines to La Marsa, near Tunis* for breakfast & 3 hours of talks with Pres. Habib Bourguiba. It was his first visit to North Africa since the end of his 1943 campaign against the Nazi Afrika Korps.

Welcoming Mr. Eisenhower, Bourguiba told him that the people of Africa were involved in "a decisive battle for human dignity . . . to liquidate the last outposts of a stubborn colonialism & to rescue themselves from backwardness & privation." He lauded Mr. Eisenhower's leadership of the liberation of North Africa and appealed for American support in its current struggle. Replying, Mr. Eisenhower recalled the U.S.' "warm" support for Tunisian independence.

A joint communiqué, issued after the 2 leaders had talked & had visited the American North Africa Military Cemetery near Carthage, expressed their "grave concern" that "a solution has not yet been achieved" to end the Algerian rebellion. They agreed that "the achievement of self-determination by African & Asian peoples is one of the most important events of our times." Mr. Eisenhower & Bourguiba stressed the need for development of the less-advanced nations.

(Pres. Eisenhower returned to the Des Moines via helicopter later Dec. 17 for an overnight cruise to France. He landed in Toulon Dec. 18 and boarded a special train for Paris, where he was welcomed later Dec. 18 by French Pres. de Gaulle and then had 3 days of talks with de Gaulle and Western summit meetings with de Gaulle, British Prime Min. Macmillan & West German Chancellor Adenauer.) [See p. 421B1-E3]

Spain—Pres. Eisenhower was welcomed by Generalissimo Franco as he landed Dec. 21 at the U.S.-built Torrejon Air Base near Madrid.

The President, who lauded Spain as "one of the ancestors of the Americas," was greeted warmly by Franco but without the customary Spanish embrace. The 2 leaders drove to Madrid's Moncloa Palace through an estimated 500,000 cheering Spaniards and then attended a state dinner at the Royal Oriente Palace. Franco toasted the President & the American people for their "preservation of liberty in Western Europe . . . [from] the Communist yoke." He said the "2 countries are aligned on the same front for defense of peace & liberty."

The President & Franco, accompanied by Foreign Min. Fernando Castiella, Amb.-to-U.S. Jose Maria de Areilza, U.S. State Undersecy Robert Murphy & U.S. Amb.-to-Spain John Davis Lodge, met for 2 hours of political talks at the Pardo Palace Dec. 22. Madrid dispatches reported that Mr. Eisenhower had voiced strong support for Spanish entry into NATO and for fuller cooperation between the 2 countries. Franco was said to have expressed support for a cautious easing of tension with the USSR. A joint communiqué said Franco had been briefed on results of the Western summit meeting. Mr. Eisenhower embraced Franco twice before he left from Torrejon later Dec. 22.

Morocco—Pres. Eisenhower landed at Nouaseur Air Base, near Casablanca, Dec. 22 for the final stop of his 11-nation tour. He was greeted by King Mohammed V. An estimated 500,000 Moroccans, many of them Berbers & other tribesmen, cheered as he & the king drove 20 miles into Casablanca for a state luncheon & political talks.

A joint communiqué, issued by the king & Mr. Eisenhower after his 7-hour Moroccan visit & talks with Premier Abdullah Ibrahim, announced that the U.S. had agreed to withdraw its military forces from 5 Strategic Air Command & naval bases in Morocco by the end of 1963. The base agreement, reportedly negotiated by U.S. Amb.-to-Morocco Charles W. Yost, called for U.S. withdrawal from the Ben Slimane Air Base by Mar. 31, 1960 and for withdrawal from the Nouaseur, Sidi Slimane & Benguerir Air Bases and the Port Lyautey (Kenitra) Naval Base by the 1963 deadline. The 2 leaders expressed satisfaction at the "positive character of the political evolution of the Algerian problem."

(Crown Prince Moulay Hassan called on France and Spain Dec. 24 to fix dates for the withdrawal of their troops from Morocco. He expressed hopes that 1963 would be "the limit date" for France & Spain as well as the U.S. He acknowledged that Morocco would not maintain all the military installations evacuated by foreign forces but pledged to operate a few on a commercial basis.)

Mr. Eisenhower flew from Nouaseur to the U.S. later Dec. 22.

NATO Policy, Strategy Talks. North Atlantic Council meetings were held in Paris Dec. 15-22—before & after the Western summit meeting of Pres. Eisenhower, Prime Min. Macmillan, Pres. de Gaulle & Chancellor Adenauer—to draft strategy & policy to insure Western support & cooperation for planned summit meetings with the USSR & a continued buildup of Western military strength.

A North Atlantic Council meeting of foreign ministers, held Dec. 22, pledged "full support" to the negotiating "position adopted by the 4 governments" in their Dec. 19-21 Western summit talks. A Council communiqué issued the same day said there would be "full consultation with all [NATO] member governments" on the preparation of policy for the East-West summit conference. The Council statement reflected success of efforts by the smaller NATO states to insure themselves a voice in formulating any general settlement resulting from an East-West summit conference.

The Dec. 22 Council communiqué also (1) expressed approval of the policies to be followed by the 5 NATO states (U.S., Britain, France, Canada & Italy) to represent the West in 10-nation East-West Disarmament Committee talks scheduled for Geneva in Mar. 1960; (2) reaffirmed the Dec. 16, 1958 NATO declaration on Berlin.

The regular 10th annual North Atlantic Council meeting of defense ministers opened Dec. 15 in Paris and reached an agreeemnt Dec. 17 to plan a 10-year program of objectives "in the political, military, scientific & economic fields, & in regard to arms control." The NATO Permanent Council was instructed to begin work on the 10-year program, originally suggested by U.S. State Secy. Herter.

(French Foreign Min. Couve de Murville told the National Assembly Dec. 28 that France might join in

* Mr. Eisenhower was prevented from entering Tunis harbor aboard the Des Moines due to the lack of a channel deep enough to accommodate the ship.

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a unified NATO radar & air alert system without submitting its fighter forces to NATO command. In a New Year's message to the French people, Pres. de Gaulle renewed his call Dec. 31 for "reform & . . . reinforcement of the Atlantic Alliance.") [See p. 421D2]

East-West Military Strength. U.S. Defense Secy. Thomas S. Gates Jr. told the North Atlantic Council in Paris Dec. 16 that the U.S. possessed "present nuclear superiority" over the USSR in terms of weapons & the ability to deliver them.

A report presented to the North Atlantic Council Dec. 16 by Adm. Walter S. Boone, U.S. member of the NATO Military Standing Group, estimated that the USSR had "about 100" missile bases on the Baltic coast, in East Germany & the Ukraine, Lake Ladoga & the Carpathians. It estimated Soviet military forces as follows: Air Force—20,000 modern aircraft, 1,000 airfields; Army—2,350,000 men in 175 divisions; Navy—700,000 men, 2,270 surface vessels & at least 500 submarines.

(A nearly identical assessment of Soviet nuclear & conventional forces was contained in a study entitled "The Soviet Union & the NATO Powers—The Military Balance," issued Dec. 2 by Britain's nongovernmental Institute of Strategic Services.)

The 1960 edition of Jane's Fighting Ships, published Dec. 13 in London, estimated that the Red Navy had 500 operational submarines and was building 50 more, including 3 long-range nuclear-powered ones. Jane's listed the U.S.' submarine strength as 186 vessels (10 nuclear) & Britain's as 56 (none nuclear). It said Soviet leaders believed "they have the numbers & types of ships to cut the Atlantic lifeline, to deny to Great Britain & the United States the control of . . . waters near Europe & Asia & to induce NATO to . . . halt . . . any hostile operations."

The U.S. Defense Dept. confirmed Dec. 10 that a 1,200-man Army combat team would be withdrawn from Iceland during 1960 in a "normal redeployment." This would leave 4,000 Air Force & Navy men manning airport, radar & communications installations in Iceland. [See p. 351D2]

Red Trade Bloc Expanded. The 12th session of the Soviet bloc's Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), held in Sofia, Bulgaria Dec. 10-14, approved a formal charter elevating CEMA to the status of a European trade organization rivaling the EEC & EFTA. A communiqué issued Dec. 17 said the charter opened CEMA to "other European countries" willing to cooperate "in the international Socialist division of labor to promote socialism & communism." The charter was seen as an effort by the CEMA states—USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland & Rumania—to attract Yugoslav membership. [See p. 167C2]

(The Czech CP newspaper Rude Pravo reported Dec. 12 that an agreement for convertability of Communist currencies within the Soviet bloc had been signed in Moscow by the state banks of the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, North Korea, North Viet Nam, Outer Mongolia, Poland, Red China, & Rumania.)

Other East-West Developments. The U.S. State Dept. announced Dec. 24 that the USSR had agreed to reopen talks on settling its World War II lend-lease debt. Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Mikhail A. Menshikov & Charles E. Bohlen, special adviser to State Secy. Herter, were to begin negotiating in Washington Jan. 11, 1960. [See p. 326D3] . . . An agreement signed Dec. 28 in Moscow by the Soviet Govt. & Intertex International, Inc. of New York, a consortium of 40 U.S. firms, provided for purchase & installation of $20 million worth of U.S. textile machinery in a 50,000-spindle textile plant in Kalinin, USSR. (Britain's Vickers & Bookers, Ltd. signed contracts in Moscow Dec. 29 to build 2 beet sugar factories in Moscow & the Ukraine at a cost of $22,400,000.) [See p. 288D2] . . . The Soviet Tass news agency charged Dec. 30 that a South Korean Navy vessel had fired on & damaged the unarmed Soviet hydrographic ship Ungo Dec. 28 30 miles off the east coast of North Korea, near Wonsan. . . . 16 Soviet Antarctic explorers led by Aleksandr Dralkin arrived at the U.S. Navy's South Pole research base Dec. 26 after a 1,680-mile tractor journey from the USSR's Mirny base on the Indian Ocean coast of Antarctica. [See p. 400E3] . . . The U.S., Britain & France Dec. 16 rejected Soviet protests against defunct West German plans to establish a radio station in West Berlin. (European Dir. Erik Hazelhoff of Radio Free Europe charged Dec. 16 in Munich that atropine, a paralyzing & lethal drug, had been mixed with salt in the RFE cafeteria in Munich Nov. 21 in an apparent effort to poison staff members. U.S. Army European Hq. in Heidelberg charged Dec. 18 that Jaroslav Nemec, a Czech vice consul stationed in Salzburg, had given the poison to a Communist agent for use against the RFE.) [See p. 369F2] . . . 4 Soviet citizens received exit visas Dec. 18 & 24 after Khrushchev, during his U.S. visit, had promised their relatives that they would get permission to leave the Lithuanian SSR. Vice Pres. Nixon had announced Nov. 21 that 4 Soviet citizens for whom he had requested exit visas during his visit to the USSR had received permission to leave for the U.S. [See p. 311F3] . . . The N.Y. Times reported Oct. 12 that Gen. Wilton B. Persons, assistant to Pres. Eisenhower, had confirmed that the question of Soviet Jewry had been discussed during the Camp David talks between Khrushchev & Mr. Eisenhower. Persons, in a letter to Pres. Label A. Katz of B'nai B'rith, said Khrushchev had told Mr. Eisenhower that "the Jewish people in the Soviet Union are treated like everyone else." In a Los Angeles interview Sept. 19 with U.S. veterans of the 1945 U.S.-Soviet Elbe River link-up, Khrushchev had asserted that "the time is not ripe yet" for the emigration of Soviet Jews. [See p. 213C2]

MIDDLE EAST

UN Seeks Israeli Suez Use. UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld protested to UAR Pres. Nasser Dec. 18 against the UAR's halting Dec. 17 of the Greek freighter Astypalea, bound from Haifa, Israel to Djibouti, French Somaliland via the Suez Canal with 400 tons of Israeli cement. It was halted in Port Said harbor, at the entrance to the canal, when Capt. Sypros Kapitanus rejected UAR orders to unload the cement before entering the canal. The ship's detention apparently violated a Hammarskjöld-Nasser agreement to let non-Israel vessels carry Israeli cargoes through the canal on an FOB (free on board) basis under which cargoes legally would be property of a non-Israel consignee at the time of the canal passage. Notice of impending departure of the Astypalea under the Hammarskjöld-Nasser agreement had been given by Israel to the UAR Dec. 11 via Hammarskjöld. [See pp. 280C1, 214G1]

Suez Loan Approved. The International (World) Bank announced Dec. 22 in Washington that it & 9 private banks had approved a $56,500,000 loan for 15 years at 6% to the UAR's Suez Canal Authority for canal improvements. The loan would provide foreign exchange for a $107,900,000 program to widen the canal & deepen it by 2 feet to accommodate vessels of up to 46,000 tons deadweight. The loan was granted despite the protests Dec. 21 of Israel & of 66 U.S. Congressmen led by Rep. Emmanuel Celler (D., N.Y.).

Private banks participating in the Suez loan: Bankers Trust Co., Bank of America N.T. & S.A., First National City Bank of New York, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of N.Y., Chase Manhattan Bank, Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., Chemical Bank-N.Y. Trust Co., Hanover Bank, Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C. [See p. 327G3]

(Other UAR loans: a $12 million U.S. Export-Import Bank loan, signed Dec. 23, for modernizing the Egyptian railway system; an agreement Dec. 24 between the UAR's Syrian Region & the USSR's Technoexport organization for preliminary surveys & work on an $85 million Euphrates River dam; a West German offer of a $48 million loan [reported Dec. 19 by the N.Y. Times] to help build the 2d stage of the Aswan Dam.) [See p. 359B3]

British-UAR Ties. Diplomatic relations between Britain & the UAR, broken off at the time of the 1956 Anglo-French Suez invasion, formally were resumed Dec. 1. British Chargé d'Affaires Colin Crowe presented his credentials to UAR Deputy Foreign Min. Zulficar Sabri in Cairo Dec. 9. [See pp. 328A1, 82C3]

Indian Heads UNEF. Lt. Gen. E. L. M. Burns of Canada resigned Dec. 4 as commander of the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East and was replaced by Maj. Gen. Prem Singh Gyani of India. Burns, 62, was named Canadian chief delegate to the 10-nation Disarmament Committee scheduled to begin talks in Geneva in 1960. Gyani, 49, a British-trained Sikh officer & former acting chairman of the International Control Commission

supervising the Indo-China armistice, was approved as UNEF commander Dec. 5 by the UN General Assembly. [See Vol. XVI, p. 364C1]

Iraq-Iran Dispute. Iraqi & Iranian border forces in the Persian Gulf area reportedly were reinforced Dec. 16 following conflicting claims concerning the 2 nations' border on the Shatt al Arab river near Abadan & the Persian Gulf and the reported killing of an Iranian by Iraqi soldiers Dec. 15.

The dispute was said to have begun Nov. 28 with a news conference warning by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahleva that a 1937 border agreement giving Iraq sovereignty & toll rights over the Shatt al Arab except for short stretches of the river near Abadan & Khorramshar was "intolerable" and might be abrogated. Iraqi Premier Abdul Karim el-Kassem replied Dec. 2 that Iraq had been forced by the 1937 pact to cede control of the Shatt al Arab near Abadan and also might end the agreement. Affirmations of readiness to end the dispute by peaceful means were expressed at news conferences by the shah Dec. 20 & Kassem Dec. 21. The U.S. State Dept. confirmed Dec. 23 that it was using its influence to end the dispute. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 406E1, 276G2, 152G1]

Israeli Cabinet Formed. Premier Ben-Gurion's 9th Israeli cabinet was presented to the Knesset (Parliament) Dec. 16 and was approved Dec. 17 by a 78-33 vote. The 5-party coalition was led by Ben-Gurion's dominant Mapai (Labor) Party and contained members of the National Religious Front, the Progressives and leftwing Socialist Mapam & Ahdut Avodah parties. All key Mapai ministers were renamed, and Gen. Moshe Dayan & ex-Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban were added to the cabinet. Ben-Gurion's program, presented to the Knesset Dec. 16, stressed offers to replace armistice agreements with Arab states with UN-supervised non-aggression pacts. [See p. 359B1]

The new Israeli cabinet: Premier & Defense Min.—David Ben-Gurion; Foreign—Mrs. Golda Meir; Finance—Levi Eshkol; Education—Zalman Aranne; Commerce & Industry—Pinhas Sapir; Police—Behor Shitreet; Labor—Giora Josephthal; Agriculture—Gen. Moshe Dayan; Interior—Moshe Haim Shapiro; Social Welfare—Joseph Burg; Health—Israel Barzelai; Development—Mordecai Bentov; Justice—Pinhas Rosen; Communications—Yitzhak Ben-Aaron; Religious Affairs—Rabbi Yaakov Moshe Toledano; Without Portfolio—Abba Eban.

The first session of the 4th Knesset voted by 112-0 Nov. 30 to elect ex-Agriculture Min. Kaddish Luz as Knesset speaker.

Syrians Quit UAR Cabinet. 4 former members of the Syrian Baathist Party resigned Dec. 30 from the UAR's central cabinet & the Syrian Regional cabinet. The resignations were linked to Nasser's reported dissatisfaction with Syrian application of UAR reform laws and Syrian opposition to the naming of Vice Pres. Abdel Hakim Amer as administrator of the Syrian Regional Govt. Vice Pres. Akram el Hourani & National Guidance Min. Salah el-Bitar quit the central UAR cabinet; Social Affairs Min. Abdel Ghani Kanout & Agriculture Min. Mustafa Hamdoun resigned from the Syrian Regional cabinet. Nasser Dec. 31 named Syrian Regional Interior Min. Abdul Hamid Serraj to Kanout's post and Municipal Rural Affairs Min. Toma al-Awdatullah to Hamdoun's post in addition to the positions they already held. [See p. 360B1]

Iraq to Curb Oil Firm. Premier Kassem disclosed at a Baghdad news conference Dec. 4 that Iraq had asked the internationally-controlled Iraq Petroleum Co. to surrender most of its concession areas. Kassem said that the company had agreed to surrender 90,000 of its 172,000 square miles of concessions but that Iraq had demanded the right to pick more areas to be surrendered up to 60% of the total. [See pp. 134F3, 106A3]

(57 persons, including ex-National Guidance Min. Fuad el-Rikabi, were charged before Col. Fadhel Abbas al-Mahdawi, presiding judge of the Baghdad People's Military Court, Dec. 26 with complicity in a "Baathite-Nasserite plot" to assassinate Kassem Oct. 7.) [See p. 327G2]

Iran Jails U.S. Officer. The U.S. Air Force confirmed Dec. 30 that Maj. Donald W. Bourke had been convicted & sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment by an Iranian civil court Dec. 21 for involuntary manslaughter in the traffic death of an Iranian. Bourke appealed the sentence.

Omanis Request U.S. Aid. Imam Ghalib ibn Ali al Hinawi of Oman & Paramount Sheik Saqr Ibn Saultan of Buraimi met with Western newsmen in Dammam, Saudi Arabia Nov. 16 and appealed for U.S. backing against what they termed British occupation of their lands. The 2 exiled rebel leaders, living in Saudi Arabia, charged that Britain was extending its control of the Persian Gulf & Arabian Sea shiekdoms to permit expansion of Iraq Petroleum Co. operations. [See p. 280B3]

Lebanese Resigns. Foreign Min. Hussein Oueini resigned from the Lebanese cabinet Dec. 18 to protest reassignment of foreign ministry personnel. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 327G2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Aid Urged for Peace. Pres. Eisenhower, summarizing his thoughts after his 11-nation tour, said in a radio-&-TV talk Dec. 23 that "all the people I saw & visited want peace" and had "faith that America will help lead the way toward a just peace." The President's talk was part of ceremonies during which he pressed a button lighting the national Christmas tree behind the White House.

The U.S.' best "hopes for peace require" continuation of U.S. aid programs & the enlistment of "all other free nations . . . to the limit of their ability, in a long-term [aid] program, dependable in its terms & in its duration," Mr. Eisenhower asserted.

The President said: Americans "believe each people of the human family —even the least in number & the most primitive—can contribute something" to world betterment; Americans also "must recognize that . . . some peoples need help"; denied help, they could "become so desperate as to create a world catastrophe"; U.S. "generosity" in the past "has been greeted with gratitude & friendship"; Americans, individually & collectively, "must . . . multiply our interest & our concern" in the needy peoples; "they are now our friends" and "will be our stout & strong partners for peace & friendship in freedom if they are given the right sort of help in the right sort of spirit." [See p. 409D2]

(It was reported Nov. 29 that Pres. Eisenhower had resolved Administration differences over foreign aid by siding with the State & Defense Departments, which wanted a big program, against the Treasury & Budget Bureau, which wanted to reduce spending. He was reported to have decided Nov. 26 to request a $4.1 billion aid program for fiscal 1961. About $2.1 billion would be for economic aid, $2 billion for military aid.) [See p. 384E1]

Pres. Eisenhower said he wished every U.S. & Western leader "could see & hear what I have seen & what I have heard. The mutual understanding thereby created could in itself do much to dissolve the issues that plague the world." He said his trip was not "a feature of normal diplomatic procedures. It was not my purpose either to seek specific agreements or to urge new treaty relationships. My purpose was to improve the climate in which diplomacy might work more successfully."

Human Rights Week. Dec. 10-16 was observed as Human Rights Week under a Dec. 3 proclamation.

Augusta Vacation. Pres. Eisenhower flew to Augusta, Ga. Dec. 27 for a year-end golfing-&-working vacation at the Augusta National Golf Club. [See p. 384A-B1]

Appointments: Nov. 19—Bert B. Barnes, 59, Deputy Assistant Postmaster General for Operations & a 39-year veteran of postal service, to be Assistant Postmaster General for Operations. Nov. 24—Franklin B. Lincoln Jr., 51, a N.Y. lawyer, to be Assistant Defense Secretary (controller). Nov. 30—Vice Adm. William R. Smedberg 3d to succeed Vice Adm. Harold P. Smith as deputy chief of naval operations & chief of personnel for a 4-year term. Dec. 1—Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, to be a director of the Federal National Mortgage Association. Dec. 3—Frederick M. Eaton, 54, a N.Y. lawyer, to be chairman of the U.S. delegation to the 10-nation Disarmament Committee to meet in Geneva in 1960. Dec. 4—Asst. Postmaster Gen. James Lyons to be special assistant to the President for personnel management; (reappointments) CAB Chrmn. James F. Durfee, CAB Vice Chrmn. Chan Gurney & NLRB Chrmn. Boyd Leedom for new terms. Dec. 10—Air Force Secy. James H. Douglas, 60,

as Deputy Defense Secretary; AF Undersecy. Dudley C. Sharp, 55, as AF Secretary. Dec. 1—Deputy Asst. State Secy. Foy D. Kohler, 51, to be Assistant State Secretary for European Affairs. Dec. 24—Amb.-to-Iceland John J. Muccio, 59, to be ambassador to Guatemala.

POLITICS

Rockefeller Quits Race. N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller withdrew Dec. 26 from competition for the 1960 GOP Presidential nomination. He announced in an Albany statement that his decision was "definite & final." He also announced an "absolutely definite resolve" not to consider a Vice Presidential nomation.

Rockefeller said his recent trips through the U.S. "have made it clear to me . . . that the great majority of those who will control the Republican convention stand opposed to any contest for the nomination." A "quest of the nomination . . . would entail a massive struggle . . . demanding so greatly of my time & energy that it would make impossible the fulfillment of my obligations as governor," he declared. "I deeply believe that I can best serve the needs of both party & country" by quitting the race, he said. "I expect to support the nominees as well as the programs of the party in 1960," he added.

(Rockefeller had told reporters in Green Bay, Wis. Dec. 16 that, should he become President, he "would divest myself of any securities that would involve a conflict of interest." In Houston, Tex., which claimed the U.S.'s biggest segregated school district, Rockefeller said Dec. 17 that Eisenhower Administration progress on school integration was "not satisfactory in terms of our goal of ultimate equality for all pupils." Asked whether the Administration had done enough, Rockefeller suggested "that there is always room to do more." As for Pres. Eisenhower, Rockefeller said that "had he called certain groups together, it might have been very helpful. But that is hindsight . . ." He told reporters in Dallas Dec. 17 that "each state & each locality has to work it out as they see fit in their own community within both the letter & the spirit of the law.") [See p. 414B1-B3]

Humphrey Seeks Presidency. Sen. Hubert H(oratio) Humphrey (Minn.), 48, announced at a Washington press conference Dec. 30 that he was a candidate for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination.

Humphrey asserted that he would run as the "true friend" of the "plain people," that his support "comes largely from people who, like myself, are of modest origin & limited financial means." He said: "I know from personal experience what it means to be the victim of depression, distress & natural disaster"; Americans "who lack the means, the power or the influence to fully control their own destiny . . . most need & yet lack a voice in the conduct of their government"; "they need a spokesman, and I intend . . . to be that spokesman."

Humphrey expressed a belief that he could advance "the safety & security of our nation through formulation of a foreign policy based on the real strength of our people." He promised to "draw into the councils of the Presidency men & women from every walk of American life—a practice neglected in recent years—searching out every new idea, program & policy that could make a contribution to American foreign policy" & free-world unity.

"What we need," Humphrey said, "is not fear of communism but faith in ourselves, not mere reaction to the threat from a competing society but bold initiative" to establish the foundation for enduring peace by "seek[ing] out & defeat[ing] the older & greater enemies of all men—disease, hunger, poverty & illiteracy." True peace "cannot flourish," he said, "in a world of the hungry, the sick & the illiterate" because "human tensions will persist" in such an atmosphere. "We must spare no effort to achieve agreement on a responsible program of disarmament with effective inspection & controls," he said. "However . . . arms spending . . . must continue . . . until we can secure genuine arms control & agreements."

Humphrey said the 3 goals of the 1960s were "the achievement of a just & enduring peace, the realization of our full economic potential & the achievement of dignity & justice for every American." [See pp. 416B3, 398C3]

Morse Enters Primary. Sen. Wayne L(yman) Morse (Ore.), 59, announced in Washington Dec. 22 that he had agreed to enter Oregon's Democratic Presidential primary (May 20, 1960). He "would have preferred not to have been entered," he said, but backers were listing him despite his preferences (a candidate's permission was not needed for his name to be entered in Oregon's primary). "I shall not run away from a good political fight if it is inevitable," he said. [See pp. 362G1, 313G1, 193G1]

Stevenson's Foreign Views. Adlai E. Stevenson said in an article in Foreign Affairs quarterly (published Dec. 18) that there was evidence that the USSR might soon be willing to agree to end the arms race. In an article entitled "Putting First Things First, A Democratic View," Stevenson reported indications that "the Russians are genuinely worried about the political & technical dangers & the cost to the USSR of continuing the arms race indefinitely." The West must take the initiative in disarmament talks, Stevenson said. But he warned that the West must not confront the Soviet Union with "inferior military deterrent capability."

Stevenson said that if there was to be "important progress on disarmament, Russia will have to accept responsibility for bringing [Communist] China in," because disarmament would be meaningless without Red China's participation. He indicated a belief that Russia did not have too long to act. "Today, Moscow can still perhaps limit Chinese aggressiveness by control over its military aid," Stevenson said. "But as China develops, the influence will dwindle." He suggested that settlements with Communist China could be negotiated through Khrushchev. Red concessions he proposed would include "ending the threat of force against Formosa & subversion in Indo-China," an Indian frontier settlement, UN-supervised elections in Korea, a UN-supervised plebiscite on Formosa's destiny. Western concessions, Stevenson said, "would presumably include an end to the American embargo on China's admission to the United Nations (not to be confused with diplomatic recognition), the evacuation of Quemoy & Matsu."

Stevenson said the U.S. "should extend our [nuclear] test suspension so long as negotiations continue in good faith and Russia maintains a similar suspension." He expressed confidence that some Soviet leaders "are anxious to halt testing & development of nuclear weapons before the danger becomes even more uncontrollable" but expressed doubt that they were "equally ready" for inspection.

Stevenson said Americans must face the "realities" of 4 simultaneous world "revolutions": A "political revolution" in which "new nations—& new imperialisms—strive to fill the vacuum" left by the nearly extinct "old colonial order"; an "economic revolution" in which "most of these new nations seek to bring their economies through the sound barrier of modernization in a few decades"; a "biological revolution" marked by an "exploding population which will double the inhabitants of the under-developed areas in the next generation"; a "scientific revolution" in which "supersonic flight, atomic energy & the missile have opened 2 opposite possibilities of equal magnitide—the exploration of planetary space and self-extermination within the space of this planet."

Stevenson proposed a $5 billion-a-year 40-year program by the U.S. & its allies to strengthen democracy & "self-sustaining growth" in under-developed countries. [See pp. 326C1, 278D3-379A1]

(Stevenson predicted in a Chicago TV discussion Nov. 22 that Red Chinese & Indian industrial output would exceed the U.S.' & USSR's within 50 years. This view was disputed by 2 other participants in the discussion, Sir Julian Huxley, British biologist, & Sir Charles Darwin, British mathematician & grandson of the evolutionist. They said underdeveloped nations would find it hard to industrialize because of the lack of food. They also disagreed with Stevenson's proposals for more U.S. aid to underdeveloped nations on the ground that aid would result only in faster population growth in needy nations.) [See pp. 393D2, 192G2-B3]

Johnson's Candidacy. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) announced in Dallas Oct. 17 that he was starting a drive to win the Democratic Presidential nomination for Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.). Rayburn said he would organize Johnson-for-President clubs

throughout Texas & possibly elsewhere. He said Johnson had not been given advance notice.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) warned in Washington Nov. 1 that Johnson was "unacceptable" to the North. Johnson was "not illiberal," Douglas said, but "as a Senator from Texas, he is tied . . . to the oil & gas industry & . . . to the predominantly Southern position on civil rights."

Johnson said at a Philadelphia fund-raising dinner of the Democratic National Committee's Nationalities Division Nov. 29 that the U.S. could not lead the free world if Americans fought among themselves over race & religion. Americans "must purge themselves of all bigotry" toward members of a majority as well as toward minorities, Johnson said. "I am proud to be a member of a party that opens its doors to all men & closes its hearts to none," he declared. [See pp. 296G1, 192F-G2]

Benson Ouster Sought. GOP National Chrmn. Thruston B. Morton disclosed in Chicago Dec. 12 that several farm belt members of the Republican National Committee had told him Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson should resign for "the best interests" of the party. Benson, recovering from surgery (gall-bladder removal) at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, said Dec. 14 that he would not resign but "continue my fight for a prosperous, expandingg & free agriculture." [See p. 360D1]

LABOR

Steel Poll Set. The NLRB announced Dec. 23 that it would conduct a secret poll of about 600,000 United Steelworkers members Jan. 11-13 on whether they accepted or rejected a "final offer" of the steel companies. Such a vote, required by the Taft-Hartley law, would not be binding.

United Steelworkers attorneys filed in Pittsburgh Dec. 24 a petition asking U.S. District Judge Herbert P. Sorg to order the steel industry to give Steelworkers members a 4¢ hourly cost-of-living raise Jan. 1 and to require that the settlement eventually reached be made retroactive to Nov. 7, the date the union members returned to work under an 80-day injunction Sorg had issued.

The President's inquiry board in the steel strike said Dec. 28 that it saw no hope of ending the dispute through mediation before its mandatory report to Mr. Eisenhower, due Jan. 6. Joseph A. Loftus reported in the N.Y. Times Dec. 29 that Vice Pres. Nixon had "renewed his mediation efforts about a week ago," when he invited United Steelworkers representatives to his home. Loftus said Nixon's "renewed activity was reported to have been stimulated by Thomas E. Dewey." [See pp. 423C2-C3, 401B-C3]

Martial Law Ended. A 3-judge federal court in Minneapolis Dec. 23 ordered Gov. Orville L. Freeman to let Wilson & Co. reopen its meatpacking plant in Albert Lea, Minn. by midnight Dec. 27. It had been closed by National Guardsmen on Freeman's orders after strike violence. The effect of the court ruling was to order an end to martial law in Albert Lea.

The court accused Freeman of "surrender to mob rule" in having imposed martial law. Freeman Dec. 26 ended martial law in Albert Lea, effective at midnight Dec. 27, but kept 100 Guardsmen on duty there.

As the plant reopened Dec. 28, 9 non-union workers were found carrying guns into the plant and were jailed for a few hours on charges of violating a court order against having firearms in the plant's vicinity. They were freed after the county attorney said they could not be prosecuted for contempt because they had not been served with the court order.

Despite the United Packinghouse Workers strike, Wilson had been operating the Albert Lea plant & 7 others with about 1,000 union members (working in defiance of the strike) & about 1,900 non-union workers hired as permanent replacements.

Freeman told Wilson Pres. James Cooney in a telegram Dec. 24 that if he announced that strikers "will be returned to work when the economic issues are resolved at the bargaining table, I believe there would be no danger of further violence." Cooney, in Chicago, replied Dec. 24 that the rehiring of strikers "is a matter to be negotiated . . . as part of the settlement of the strike." Freeman, in St. Paul, retorted Dec. 24 that the strike bitterness was caused by Cooney's refusal to concede that employes had rights. Wilson lawyers told Freeman Dec. 24 that strikers "will be rehired to the extent that they have not been legally replaced" or "have not been guilty of illegal acts." [See p. 423G3]

November Job Record. Employment declined from 66,831,000 in October to 65,640,000 in November, the Labor Department reported Dec. 11. The latter figure was a record high for any November. Unemployment rose from 3,272,000 in October to 3,670,000 in November, 2d highest figure for a November since World War II. The rate of unemployment, however, declined from 6% of the labor force in October to 5.6% in November as many workers had left the labor market. The average number of hours worked weekly by factory workers dropped from 40.3 in October to 39.9 in November. [See p. 373A-D3]

Chrmn. Eugene J. McCarthy (D., Minn.) of a special Senate committee on unemployment asserted Dec. 8 that 2 months of field hearings had shown that "unemployment has reached disaster proportions in certain regions & for certain age, racial & education groups," that in some areas it was "as bad as during the depression of the 1930s." Committee aides said these areas were the Kentucky-West Virginia coalfields, parts of southern Indiana, some Pennsylvania areas & some northern Minnesota localities. [See pp. 373D-E3, 322E1]

Teamster Autonomy Order. U.S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts, acting in Washington Dec. 22 on the request of monitors he had appointed, ordered the Teamsters Bro'hood & its president, James R. Hoffa, to prepare for elections to free 12 Teamsters locals from trusteeship. The monitors were to select an independent outside agency to supervise the elections and were to pick independent auditors to check the books of the locals. The locals involved: 176, Dayton, O.; 222, Salt Lake City; 247, Detroit; 249, Pittsburgh; 390, Miami; 391, Greensboro, N.C.; 405, St. Louis; 431, Fresno, Calif.; 596, Philadelphia; 630, Los Angeles; 880, Windsor, Ont.; 955, Kansas City.

Monitors Get Subpena Power. Judge Letts Nov. 24 authorized the Teamsters monitors to use subpenas to get witnesses & evidence on Hoffa's handling of the funds of Detroit Teamsters Local 299, Hoffa's home local. Letts simultaneously ended a stay of an order giving the monitors subpena powers to investigate Springfield (Mo.) Local 245, whose records had disappeared. The subpena authority had been sought by Martin F. O'Donoghue, chairman of the monitors, & monitor Lawrence T. Smith but opposed by Daniel B. Maher, whom the Teamsters had chosen as monitor.

Teamster Subpena Voided. U.S. District Judge David A. Pine in Washington Dec. 8 nullified Justice Department subpenas that would have required Detroit Teamsters Locals 299, 337, 378 & 985 & Joint Council 43 to produce records going back to 1953. Pine said they would have had to deliver "several van loads." The Justice Department demand "violates all our concepts of liberty," he declared. "You can't just ask for all of someone's records . . . and go through them to see what crimes you can find." The union had invited the Justice Department to check its records in Detroit "night or day and take what you want." [See pp. 231F3-232B1, 117C1]

Suit Asks Hoffa Ouster. Ex-Teamsters monitor Godfrey P. Schmidt, acting on behalf of 12 insurgent Teamsters members, filed with Judge Letts in Washington Nov. 19 a suit for Hoffa's ouster pending corruption hearings. The union Nov. 27 filed in U.S. District Court in New York a countersuit asking for dismissal of Schmidt's suit and charging that industry members were financing the rebels & Schmidt to make the union "in-

STEEL GAIN DESPITE STRIKE. The American Iron & Steel Institute estimated Dec. 30 that despite the July 15-Nov. 7 strike, the U.S. steel industry produced 93 million tons this year as against 85,254,885 tons in 1958. The AISI reported that American steelmaking capacity was expanded by 937,300 tons this year to a record 148,570,970 a year—62% greater than at the end of World War II. [See p. 43E2]

AISI estimates of European steel production tonnages this year: West Europe 102 million (vs. 95 million in 1958) of which 69 million was produced by European Common Market nations; USSR 66 million as against 63 million in 1958. [See p. 291D1]

effective" in representing its members. The union complaint said those financing the rebels included NAM members, the Brass Rail Restaurants, Howard Johnson, the N.Y. Restaurant Association, the Schrafft and Bickford food chains, the General Electric Co. and the Dairymen's League. The 3 monitors also were named as defendants. [See pp. 231E-F1, F2, 207G3]

Cozza Indicted. A federal grand jury in Pittsburgh Dec. 11 indicted Pres. Theodore R. Cozza of Teamsters Local 211 on charges of violating the Taft-Hartley Act by receiving $7,811.80 from Auto Rental, Inc. while he represented its employes on Teamsters Joint Council 40. [See p. 314D2]

Committee's Charges. The Select Senate Committee on Improper Labor-Management Activities charged in a report to the Senate Oct. 24 that:

- Charles Johnson Jr., vice president of the United Bro'hood of Carpenters, member of its general executive board & head of its N.Y. district council, "unscrupulously & greedily misused his power & position" to collect payoffs. $96,572 in commissions Johnson received when Penn Products Co. & Penn Products Corp. sold petroleum products to Walsh Construction Co., Merritt-Chapman & Scott & other construction firms "were nothing more than pay-offs to Johnson, a powerful Carpenters official with whom they [the firms] negotiated bargaining agreements through an association." The firms "aided & abetted Johnson in collecting commissions." Johnson also received $30,000 from the Yonkers (N.Y.) Raceway "ostensibly for . . . settling labor disputes." $448,100 in Carpenters Bro'hood salary & expenses went to Johnson & members of his family between 1955 & 1957. [See p. 402A-B1]
- Raymond Cohen, secretary-treasurer of Philadelphia Teamsters Local 107, had "ruthlessly & without scruples obtained control [of the local] by violence," "retained his control by terror & brutality, and proceeded to 'milk' the union funds for his own personal enrichment." Cohen gave Food Fair Co. concessions denied the firm's competitors. "20 prominent labor leaders," "most of whom had direct labor dealings with the Food Fair Co., were given stocks & bonds worth $90,400 for a total investment on their part of only $42,100." [See p. 314F2]
- Detroit Teamsters business agent Herman Kierdorf had used his union post to pressure Detroit auto dealers into switching their laundry business from legitimate laundries to the Star Coverall Supply Co., allegedly operated by Detroit racketeer Peter Licavoli & other mobsters. Teamsters Pres. Hoffa had helped get Kierdorf paroled from jail, had given him his job and had "completely ignored the complaints" about Kierdorf's "unethical conduct." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 294C-D2]

The committee had charged in an Aug. 5 report that Hoffa had used $3 million from Teamsters health-&-welfare funds "to pay off a long-standing debt to the Chicago underworld & to the corrupt labor leader who introduced him to Midwest mob society—Paul Dorfman." The money was paid as insurance commissions & fees to Allen & Rose Dorfman, son & wife of Paul Dorfman. $1,650,000 represented overcharges against the union, the committee said. In 1950, when the Dorfman deal started, the Dorfmans had no insurance experience or even office space, the committee charged. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 428C1, 316F1]

The committee reported Aug. 5 that the eastern division of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. (A&P) had conspired with Max Block, ex-vice president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen and exhead of its N.Y. Locals 342 & 640, to force 10,000 N.Y. area employes to work a 45-hour week instead of the 44-hour week other unions demanded. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 189F3-190G1]

An investigation of the United Auto Workers, conducted by GOP members of the committee & their counsel, Robert Manuel, was assailed Sept. 8-9 by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) & his brother, Robert F. Kennedy, committee chief counsel, as unfair, "political warfare" and misuse of the committee to "indict a union whose political philosophy differed from theirs [the Republicans']."

Jesse F. Motsinger, who had been dismissed in 1955 as a UAW international representative on the staff of UAW Senior Vice Pres. Richard T. Gosser of Toledo, had testified Aug. 20-21 that he had been pressured into authorizing a $2 weekly "voluntary" contribution from his pay to the old CIO Political Action Committee in 1953. He said he had never known how his money was being used until then-Sen. Guy Gillette (D., Ia.) sent him a letter thanking him for a $10 contribution to his 1954 campaign—in which Gillette was defeated by Sen. Thomas E. Martin (R.). Motsinger said he & other international representatives had been required to contribute $10 each every 2 weeks to a "flower fund" used to finance campaigns for union office. He testified that he & other international representatives had been assigned to do political work for UAW-favored candidates and that some of Gosser's aides had turned in false reports claiming to have been doing organizational work while they actually had been engaged in political activity. (It was disclosed Nov. 20 that the UAW had relieved Gosser of his duties and directed him to take a 6-month leave of absence for his health. Gosser, 58, said he had been found "in pretty good shape" in a recent exam.)

(Robert F. Kennedy resigned Sept. 10 as chief counsel of the Select Senate Committee on Improper Labor-Management Activities and of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.) [See pp. 232G1, 231D3]

(Bartley C. Crum July 23 signed an affidavit denying that he had implied in his July 13 testimony that Teamsters attorney Edward Bennett Williams had tried to "bribe" him to keep him from testifying before the Senate committee.) [See p. 231F2-A3]

Copper Settlements. Partial operations were resumed Dec. 28 at strike-bound Kennecott Copper Corp. divisions in Arizona, New Mexico & Nevada that normally employed 3,600 workers and accounted for 40% of Kennecott's Western copper output. The facilities were reopened after members of the International Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers ratified new contract terms and other craft unions agreed to work on a day-to-day basis while negotiations continued. Still closed: Kennecott's Utah divisions, which normally employed 6,400 workers and accounted for 60% of the 32,000 tons of copper that Kennecott's Western facilities averaged monthly before the strike. [See p. 424E-F1]

Limited operations were resumed Dec. 23 at Anaconda Co.'s Anaconda, Mont. smelters after 1,500 members of Mine-Mill Local 117 accepted a separate contract providing raises totaling 14½¢ hourly over 30 months as part of a 22½¢-an-hour package. Anaconda's other Montana facilities remained strikebound. [See p. 384E1]

Seamen Win Raises. A 4½% raise for 25,000 National Maritime Union members was agreed to by representatives of the union & of 36 Atlantic & Gulf Coast steamship companies in New York Dec. 23 after negotiations that had started Nov. 19 under a wage-reopening clause of a 3-year contract (signed in June 1958). NMU Pres. Joseph Curran said seamen's raises would average $26 a month. Current monthly base pay was $353.27 (based on a 40-hour week). A 4½% raise for 10,000 unlicensed seamen on 207 American-flag ocean tankers was negotiated by the NMU with 39 Atlantic & Gulf Coast employers in New York Dec. 29. It would raise monthly base pay from $357.75 to $373.84, but overtime was expected to raise current actual earnings of $553.94 a month to $579.04. [See p. 233G3]

Mobile Dock Settlement. The resumption of a dock strike in Mobile, Ala. was averted just 12 hours before the expiration of a Taft-Hartley injunction when representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association & of the Mobile Steamship Association agreed Dec. 27 on a 3-year contract providing raises totaling 22¢ hourly (previous rate: $2.74 an hour) & 19¢ hourly in improvements in pensions, welfare & other fringe benefits. [See p. 424B-C1]

Construction Pay Up. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Dec. 9 that the average wage of unionized building trades workers in major cities had risen from $3.35 an hour July 1, 1958 to $3.51 July 1, 1959. Highest hourly average was $4.04 for bricklayers, followed by $3.90 for boilermakers & $3.89 for plumbers. [See pp. 395A2, 353C2]

Indiana Pacts Valid. Indiana's Appellate Court ruled June 19 that the state's 1957 "right-to-work" law did not outlaw "agency shop" contracts. These pacts between unions & employers required non-union employes to pay the union sums equal to dues paid by union members. The ruling was on an appeal

by Meade Electric Co. of Hammond over its agency shop contract with Local 697 of the International Bro'hood of Electrical Workers. [See Vol. XVII, p. 75F1]

Mueller Indictment. A federal grand jury in Newark, N.J. Oct. 7 indicted the C. F. Mueller Co.; H. Edward Toner, Mueller president; C. Frederick Mueller, vice president; George Braverman, general organizer of Local 262 of AFL-CIO United Baking, Confectionery, Cannery, Packing & Food Service Workers of New Jersey, and Anthony Auriema, Local 262 president. They were accused of violating the Taft-Hartley law. The company & its officers were charged with paying $15,500 to the union officers between Dec. 1954 & Dec. 1958, and the union officials were accused of accepting it. [See p. 77F2-A3]

INVESTIGATIONS

Drug Price Probe. The Senate Antitrust & Monopoly Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), held hearings in Washington Dec. 7-12 in an inquiry into charges of fantastic profiteering & price markups by drugs manufacturers.

The subcommittee staff Dec. 7 produced figures indicating that the Schering Corp. of Bloomfield, N.J. sold drugs at mark-ups of up to 7,079%. The 7,079% mark-up was made when Schering sold at wholesale an estrogen hormone called estradiol (trade name progynon) supplied by a French firm.

The staff said: prednisolone, a steroid hormone used against arthritis, was manufactured by Schering at a cost of $1.57 for 100 tablets; it was sold to druggists at $17.90 per 100 (suggested retail price $29.83), a 1,118% mark-up, by the 4 major corticosteroids manufacturers, Schering, Merck & Co., the Upjohn Co. and Chas. Pfizer & Co. (all of whom allegedly had charged identical prices for anti-arthritic drugs for years); Nysco Laboratories, a small Long Island City (N.Y.) firm, sold prednisolone wholesale at $2.70 for 100 tablets; Schering had offered prednisone to the Military Medical Supply Agency at $23.63 for 1,000 tablets in Feb. 1959 while it was charging druggists $170 for the same quantity; Schering had sold prednisone at $136 for 1,000 tablets to the Veterans Administration in a negotiated sale in Feb. 1958 but had offered to sell it for $68 when it submitted a bid in a competitive sale in Mar. 1958. (Kefauver said that Schering, a former German-owned firm seized by the government in World War II, had been sold in 1952 for $29,132,000 and had netted $31,959,000 within 5½ years.)

Francis C. Brown, Schering president & the subcommittee's first witness, testified Dec. 7 that the firm's prices were necessary to support expensive research — sometimes unsuccessful—for new drugs. Brown testified Dec. 8 that production, sale, research, administrative, royalty & tax expenses raised Schering's cost to about $12.30 for 100 tablets of prednisolone and that wholesale discounts cut the selling price below the subcommittee's $17.90 figure.

Kefauver & subcommittee counsel Paul Rand Dixon, a former FTC anti-trust lawyer, charged Dec. 8 that there was an apparent anti-trust violation in licensing agreements under which Schering had permitted only Merck, Upjohn, Pfizer, Parke, Davis & Co. and CIBA Pharmaceuticals, Inc. to produce prednisone & prednisolone. The agreements were made before Schering had received its patents. Brown insisted that such agreements were "common practice" whose legality had been upheld by the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division & courts.

Merck Pres. John T. Connor warned the subcommittee Dec. 9 that its probe could "slow" progress toward better drugs and upset the "delicate balance . . . between the quest for scientific knowledge . . . & the drive for financial success." He said the industry gave "a reasonable bargain." He denied that Merck charged excessive prices, sold its products more cheaply abroad than in the U.S. or was part of a monopoly. Connor said it had taken Merck nearly 7 years to recoup $21,860,000 it had cost to develop cortisone and that Merck had cut its cortisone price (in the face of competition) by 90% within 3 years of its introduction. He said smaller firms could sell at lower prices because they did not have the larger firms' research expenses. Drs. Edward C. Kendall & Philip S. Hench, who had won a Nobel Prize for work on cortisone, supported Connor's testimony and lauded Merck for producing the drug first in 1949-50.

Dr. Louis Lasagna, clinical pharmacology chief at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, charged in Dec. 10 testimony that drug makers practiced a "pharmaceutical numbers racket" by introducing a "parade" of new medicines to make old ones obsolete. He said Merck advertising claims about decadron, a new steroid hormone drug, were "improper" & misleading. Hench retorted Dec. 10 that "sometimes the minor modifications . . . can make all the difference in the world." He said the advertising claims were "generalizations" & "perfectly all right." Lasagna said drug advertising "inundated" doctors so that they had no time to evaluate new drugs or "adequate[ly] shield" patients against their possible toxicity.

Connor conceded Dec. 10 that Merck employed 730 "detail men" for promotion to doctors as against 1,100 employes in its laboratories. Kefauver asked why Merck sometimes sold drugs to government agencies at ⅓ the price it charged druggists. Connor replied that the competitive situations were different and that if Merck had to rely entirely on government & bulk sales, "we couldn't stay in business and . . . keep up a research program looking for new cures. . . ."

Dr. Ethel Percy Andrus, testifying Dec. 11 as president of the American Association of Retired Persons & as a representative of the Retired Teachers Association, said Parke, Davis, Lederle Laboratories and W. H. Merrill & Co. had refused to sell to Neustat Drug Stores, which filled prescriptions to retired persons at discount prices. A Parke, Davis spokesman said in Detroit Dec. 11 that Neustat could have bought the drugs from wholesalers at the same price. Neustat Pres. William Dorfman called this statement "not true" in Dec. 11 testimony. He said his company had to pay 15% more for most Parke, Davis drugs although a few "specialty" items were sold at the same price.

Seymour N. Blackman, executive secretary of Premo Laboratories, Inc. of South Hackensack, N.J., testified Dec. 11 that 71% of all U.S. prescriptions specified brand names of 15 companies although many of the same medicines were available at lower prices under their chemical names or under small-company brand names. He said research to develop Salk vaccine had been financed largely by public donations but that "5 large drug concerns" shared the profit.

Subcommittee counsel Dixon told the subcommittee Dec. 12 that Upjohn charged $15 for progrestertone (a female sex hormone) that it made from 14¢ worth of raw materials and that this meant a mark-up of "about 10,000%." Dr. E. Gifford Upjohn, president of the firm, protested that the raw material was only a small part of the cost. He conceded that Upjohn sold prednisolene in bulk to Schering at $2.37 a gram while charging druggists $35.80 for an equivalent amount (2 bottles of 100 tablets each) but insisted that the 2 types of sale were not comparable. He admitted that Upjohn & other big firms often charged identical prices but denied that this resulted from consultations. Subcommittee economist John Blair testified Dec. 12 that Upjohn's net worth had been $40,200,000 in Jan. 1949 but that its cumulative profits totaled $120 million for 1939-48 and that its accumulated profits for 1949-52 equaled its Jan. 1949 net worth.

Kefauver said as the hearings ended Dec. 12 that they had showed that anti-arthritic drug prices were "clearly too high." He said the subcommittee had evidence that $250 million a year was spent on useless drugs, "some of which may be harmful." [See p. 426C2]

'Arms Lobby' Probed. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, & 26 other high military officers enjoyed weekends of Bahamas resort living at a cost of $18,000 to the Martin Co. during the past 3 years, according to Sept. 10 testimony made public Dec. 4 by an Armed Services subcommittee investigating an alleged "munitions lobby."

Martin Co. Chrmn. George M. Bunker admitted to the subcommittee that his firm had entertained generals, admirals & sub-Cabinet officials at the Cotton Bay Club on Eleuthera Island but denied that this hospitality had been intended to influence or had influenced military officials in the handling of his firm's $800 million in defense contracts. His Cotton Bay guests included Gen. Elwood R. Quesada, Gen. Emmett (Rosy) O'Donnell, Gen. Samuel E. Anderson, Gen. Frank F. Everest & Vice Adm. John T. Haywood, deputy chief of naval operations

for development. Air Force Secy. James H. Douglas, who made one of the trips, had paid his own expenses.

Earlier hearings of the subcommittee, headed by Rep. F. Edward Hébert (D., La.), concentrated on the employment of retired military officers by defense contractors. (Sen. Paul H. Douglas [D., Ill.] told the Senate June 17 that the Pentagon had given him a list of 721 retired officers with the rank of colonel or above who were employed by defense firms.)

Deputy Defense Secy. Thomas S. Gates Jr., testifying at the opening of the hearings July 7, said retired officers "employed in private enterprise are making a significant & perhaps irreplacable contribution to national defense & the industrial capacity of this country." Adm. Arthur W. Radford, retired ex-chairman of the Joint Chiefs, told the subcommittee July 10 that such defense firm employes had no influence on defense contracts. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, retired ex-chairman of the Joint Chiefs, told the subcommittee July 21 that Congress should bar Pentagon procurement officers from taking private jobs in which they sold to the Pentagon immediately after retirement. But he also thought they had no influence. (He said he received $20,543 annually as retirement pay & $75,000 a year as chairman of the Bulova Watch Co. & its research & development laboratories.) Ex-Navy Secy. Dan A. Kimball, president of Aerojet-General Corp., was lectured by Hébert Aug. 14 for allegedly coaching 26 retired officers employed by his firm in answering a subcommittee questionnaire. Kimball testified that the answers had been "suggested," not dictated, to help employes who found the questions "difficult to answer."

Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, who had told a House Government Operations subcommittee in July that some retired officers had tried unsuccessfully to "pressure" him, agreed reluctantly July 9 to give the Armed Services subcommittee their names provided they were held in confidence unless an inquiry into impropriety should be made. It was reported Sept. 1 that Rickover had supplied 3 names but that the incidents were too trivial to bother with. [See p. 175A1]

Overseas Inquiries. Complaints of abuses in the U.S. aid program for South Viet Nam were voiced by Sen. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Dec. 16 on his return from a 3-week survey of U.S. aid in the Middle East & Southeast Asia. Gore demanded that (1) legislative committees be given administration evaluation reports on individual aid programs, and (2) further aid to South Viet Nam be made conditional on the correction of abuses. Complaints made by Gore: an $800,000 profit was made by a highway contractor who did little work; 17 chauffeured automobiles were made available to the ICA by South Viet Nam; ICA had refused to inventory 6 warehouses containing aid materiel.

Gore also said that: (a) During visits he & Sen. Gale W. McGee (D., Wyo.) had made to Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion & United Arab Republic Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser, "we came to an agreement that both would accept conciliation & cooperation solving the Palestine problem"; (b) despite "talk to the effect that all the million Palestine refugees want to return to their homeland," negotiations for the return of 250,000 from Jordan were resisted by the refugees themselves and the Jordanian prime minister was told by his military commander that "many" were "threatening to kill themselves if forced to go back"; (c) the U.S. government should not "offer" birth control information to other countries but "ought to respond to the extent of our ability if requested to do so"; (d) political stability & military potential had increased in the Middle East & Southeast Asia in 3 years but at a "severe price" to the U.S. since "our alignment with one political dictator after another" to achieve much of the improvement "blurs our image as a people who are willing to practice as well as preach freedom."

McGee Dec. 17 disagreed with Gore's remarks about alignment with dictators. "That part of the world has no meaningful image of democracy," McGee said. "You can't impose democracy from the top, but you can go too fast in trying to democratize people who are not ready for it." He said "a people [must] achieve political stability before democracy has a chance of establishing itself." McGee agreed with Gore's birth control view. "The most overwhelming thing that strikes you in the face in that part of the world is this population explosion," he said. McGee, who had accompanied Gore as an investigator for the Senate Finance Committee, said the U.S. aid program in South Viet Nam was "soundly conceived & soundly executed." [See pp. 402E1, 383F3]

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.), chairman of a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee investigating alleged waste in U.S. aid to South Viet Nam, announced Dec. 23 that Pres. Eisenhower had given his group a satisfactory & "most useful" abridgement of an official report on the program. Mr. Eisenhower had refused to turn over the full report. The President, in a letter dated Dec. 15, had informed Controller Gen. Joseph Campbell that he would not give him copies of ICA evaluation reports on aid programs to Iran & Thailand. It was reported Dec. 22 that Defense Secy. Thomas S. Gates Jr. & Pentagon officials had refused to give Campbell a report the European Command under Gen. Lauris V. Norstad had prepared on Atlantic Pact military objectives and a report on Turkey's military situation. [See p. 372B3]

Hulan E. Jack, Manhattan borough president & highest-ranking Negro among NYC officials, was questioned by a county grand jury in New York Dec. 21-23 about financial relations with Sidney J. Ungar, attorney & realtor. They had acknowledged Dec. 17 that Ungar had paid the $5,500 cost of remodeling Jack's apartment in 1958 when Ungar was seeking approval as sponsor of a slum-clearance housing project from the NYC Board of Estimate, of which Jack was a member. Both contended that Ungar's payment on the Jack apartment was regarded as a loan, and Jack asserted that he later had voted against Ungar's housing-project application. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 213D1]

CIVIL RIGHTS

Tennessee Vote Suit. The Justice Department sued in U.S. District Court in Memphis Nov. 16 to end "white primaries" in nearby Fayette County, Tenn. It charged that the Fayette County Democratic Executive Committee had adopted a resolution excluding Negroes from the Aug. 1, 1959 primaries for local office and had placed in each ballot box a letter instructing election officials to prevent Negroes from voting. As a result, the election officials turned away several Negroes who had sought to vote, the complaint said, although there was no other "effective means of participating" in the choice of local officials because victory in Fayette County Democratic primaries "is tantamount to election in the general election." [See p. 344G2]

Legislation to curb Negro voter registration in Alabama was signed Nov. 20 by Gov. John Patterson. The bills would permit voter registration boards to: (a) do clerical work 12 days a year and thus reduce the number of days voters could register; (b) spend 20 days of every even-numbered year visiting voting precincts. Since voters could register only in precincts the board visited, the board could spend all 20 days in predominantly white precincts. Patterson Oct. 29 had urged state officials "not to cooperate" with Federal Civil Rights Commission agents he said were investigating new Negro registration complaints. [See pp. 290E1, 289E3, 145E1-E2]

Housing Cases. U.S. District Judge Joseph Sam Perry in Chicago Dec. 22 issued a temporary order restraining the suburban Village of Deerfield, northwest of Chicago, from interfering with the Progress Development Corp.'s plans to build a Deerfield biracial housing development. A North Shore Residents' Association headed by Harold C. Lewis had been formed in November to block Progress' plans to build 51 $30,000-$35,000 homes in Deerfield (population: 10,500, all white) and to sell 10-12 to Negroes. The project was backed by the American Friends Service Committee & many prominent individuals. The firm building it was a subsidiary of Modern Community Developers of Princeton, N.J., whose president, Morris Milgram, had built 4 integrated developments in & near Philadelphia & Princeton. (Milgram lived in one of the interracial developments, Greenbelt Knolls near Philadelphia.) Deerfield citizens approved by a 2,635-1,208 vote Dec. 21 a proposal that would block the project by authorizing the Deerfield Park Board to raise $500,000 through bonds to buy the land for park & school

purposes. John W. Hunt, Progress vice president-general counsel and a member of Adlai Stevenson's Chicago law firm (Stevenson, Rifkind & Wirtz), asked Judge Perry Dec. 22 to protect Progress' right to continue with its plan and to assess damages of $750,000 against Deerfield residents & officials who had campaigned for the bond proposal.

King County Superior Court Judge James W. Hodson ruled in Seattle July 31 that Coast Guard Cmndr. & Mrs. Robert L. Jones could not be compelled to sell their home to Negroes and that Washington's 1957 law against housing discrimination was "unconstitutional & void." Hodson reversed a State Board Against Discrimination ruling that the O'Mearas, being transferred from Seattle, must accept the Jones' $18,000 offer rather than the $17,250 offer of a white neighbor. Hodson held that the state law, barring bias in housing with FHA- or Veterans Administration-insured loans, "violates the equal-protection clause of the 14th Amendment" and "the special privileges & immunities clause" of Washington's constitution. "A private individual acting in a private capacity is perfectly free to discriminate if he chooses," Hodson ruled. [See p. 145G2]

Judges Harold A. Price, Mark A. Sullivan & Gerald T. Foley of the Appellate Division of New Jersey's Superior Court had ruled in Trenton July 22 that a 1957 state anti-discrimination amendment banning bias in homes with federally insured loans was valid. The court upheld the right of the State Division Against Discrimination to investigate bias complaints against William J. Levitt & Sons, which was building a 16,000-home Levittown No. 3 near Burlington, and Green Fields Farms, Inc., which was building 600 homes in West Deptford Township.

The Supreme Court rejected Dec. 7 an appeal charging that a Gadsden, Ala. urban redevelopment program was unconstitutional because it allegedly would turn an integrated neighborhood into separate white & Negro communities. The trial court & 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals (the latter by a split decision) had ruled that there was no evidence that the program would result in segregation.

Jury Ignores Parker Case. The Pearl River County (Miss.) grand jury convened Nov. 2 and adjourned Nov. 5 without indicting anybody for the lynching of Mack Charles Parker or apparently even considering the case despite the fact that the FBI, after a month-long investigation by 60 agents, had given Gov. J. P. Coleman a 378-page report naming at least a dozen alleged lynchers. Coleman had said the case would be closed as far as the state was concerned if the jury failed to indict. U.S. Atty. Robert E. Hauberg, acting on instructions from Washington, petitioned U.S. District Judge Sidney Mize in Jackson, Miss. Nov. 6 to turn the Parker case over to a federal grand jury. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers told reporters in Washington Nov. 17 that the Justice Department was considering new legislation to prevent repetitions of such a "travesty on justice" as the county grand jury's inaction in the case. [See p. 168D-E2]

Virginia Developments. The opening of the 1959-60 school year in September found limited public school integration in some Virginia localities but none in Prince Edward County, where the board of supervisors had abandoned the public school system June 26 rather than obey federal court orders to integrate high schools in September. The supervisors (the 6-man county governing body) had voted June 2 to levy no taxes for school or educational purposes.

A privately financed Prince Edward Educational Foundation opened 2 high & 6 elementary schools for white children only (1,090 of the county's 1,450 white school-age children enrolled) in 16 church & other buildings Sept. 10 but made no provisions for educating the county's 1,750 schoolage Negroes. Virginia's State Corporation Commission Dec. 15 chartered the non-profit Southside Schools, Inc., established by white citizens to set up schools for the county's Negroes. [See p. 144B-C3]

U.S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman in Norfolk Oct. 22 told the state Pupil Placement Board to assign 4 Negroes to Norfolk white schools or risk contempt charges. The board had told him that its policy was to reject Negroes applying to white schools until some Negro appealed but that so far none had filed an appeal. [See p. 37E-G3]

Hoffman May 12 had enjoined the Newport News School Board from rejecting 10 Negro applicants for white schools and had given the board 6 months to present a desegregation plan. The plan it submitted was denounced by Hoffman Dec. 1 as "meaningless," and he ordered it to submit a new one by Mar. 15, 1960. The board's one-paragraph plan said assignments would be left to the "proper assigning board" under state law, the State Placement Board.

U.S. Judge John Paul in Harrisonburg Sept. 5 directed Charlottesville to ignore Virginia's Pupil Placement Board and to continue plans to admit 12 Negroes to white schools. The state board had assigned them to Negro schools. [See p. 144F3]

In Alexandria, where 9 Negro children attended 3 white schools, U.S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan Dec. 29 ordered 8 Negroes admitted Feb. 1, 1960 to 2 of the schools & to 2 schools that had no Negroes. He upheld the board's rejection of 9 other Negro applicants to white schools.

U.S. District Judge Roby C. Thompson in Roanoke Sept. 10 ordered 14 Negroes admitted to Floyd County's 2 white high schools and a Negro girl admitted to Galax' white high school.

Warren County High School reopened in Front Royal Sept. 8 with 289 white & 21 Negro pupils attending. 1,000 whites had attended previously. [See p. 144E-F3]

The Virginia Senate, by a 21-18 vote Apr. 23, completed action on an integration measure to take effect in Mar. 1960. It would let local school boards assign pupils to specific schools but give the State Board of Education power to decide appeals of disputed assignments. The state's policy toward integration thus shifted from "massive resistance" to local option. (Local option was a key feature of the compromise program developed by a legislative committee appointed by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. & headed by State Sen. Mosby G. Perrow. Almond, who had been denounced by segregationists as advocating moderation in the integration issue, escaped unhurt when a gunman fired at him as he left the Executive Mansion in Richmond after lunch Apr. 10.) [See p. 38B-C1]

L. R. Bombers Jailed. Lumber dealer E. A. Lauderdale Sr., 48, was convicted by a circuit court jury in Little Rock, Ark. Nov. 28 of complicity in the bombing of the Little Rock School Board office. Others accused in the Sept. 7 Little Rock bombings had said he was the ringleader. The jury recommended a 3-year jail sentence & $500 fine. Lauderdale, a segregationist, was the 4th man convicted in the case. Truck driver J. D. Sims, who had pleaded guilty, was given a 5-year sentence Sept. 19. Jesse Raymond Perry, 24, a truck driver, was convicted Oct. 28 and given a 3-year sentence, as was John Taylor Coggins, 39, an auto salesman. Sims & Perry had said plans for the bombing had been made at Ku Klux Klan meetings. They said Lauderdale was a Klan leader and the supplier of the dynamite. [See p. 345C-D1]

Legion Ousts 40 & 8. American Legion Natl. Cmndr. Martin B. McKneally announced in Indianapolis Dec. 4 that the 2,750,000-member Legion was ending all connections with its 90,000-member fun-making 40 & 8 Society because of the latter's refusal to repeal a rule limiting its membership to whites. The Legion's National Executive Committee, at an Indianapolis meeting Oct. 6-8, had voted McKneally authority to expel the 40 & 8 unless it ended membership bias. Delegates to the Legion convention in Minneapolis had rejected, by a vote of 1,650 to 1,388 Aug. 27, a resolution to require the 40 & 8 to permit voluntary integration of its local units.

McKneally, 44, attorney of Newburgh, N.Y., was elected Legion commander by the national convention Aug. 27.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 425F3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Rogers Urges Radio-TV Curbs. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, reporting to Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 31 on recent Congressional & other investigations of commercial radio & TV, recommended new legislation & stronger FCC & FTC action under their exisiting powers to prevent programming & advertising fraud and make broadcasting serve the public interest. Rogers said "corrupt & deceptive practices" recently exposed could have been prevented by more energetic use of (a) the FCC's power to grant or deny station licenses (re-

newable every 3 years) according to whether licensees met requirements of serving public interest, and (b) the FTC's authority to curb false advertising. He said the FCC properly could maintain continuous check on broadcasters' integrity in serving the public interest. He recommended laws to let the FCC apply penalties "milder" than license-denial for broadcasting offenses, and to make it a criminal offense for a broadcaster to take a "payola" bribe. If the exercise of station-licensing powers proved inadequate, he added, Congress should consider giving the FCC regulatory power over networks as well as individual stations. [See pp. 403F3-404D2]

Rogers cited "industry sources" as reporting: U.S. households had at least one TV set, had TV turned on an average of "more than 5 hours a day"; TV was seen by "over 128 million persons in an average day." [See p. 38D3]

Atomic Subs. The 5,400-ton George Washington, launched in June, was commissioned Dec. 30 in Groton, Conn. as the Navy's first active atomic submarine equipped to fire the Polaris missile (to be operational late in 1960). Still undergoing tests were the Polaris A-subs Patrick Henry, launched Sept. 22 in Groton, the Theodore Roosevelt, launched Oct. 3 in Vallejo, Calif., & the Robert E. Lee, launched Dec. 18 in Newport News, Va.

(Vice Adm. John T. Hayward, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, said May 25 on ABC-TV's "College News Conference" that the U.S. would need 40 to 50 missile-armed atomic submarines in order to knock out the USSR's major cities in event of war.)

Aviation Records. The USAF disclosed Dec. 16 that an F-106 Delta Dart piloted by Maj. Joseph W. Rogers, 35, had set a world speed record of 1,520.9 mph. Dec. 15 over an 18-km. (11-mi.) straightaway course 8 miles above Edwards Air Base, Calif. The claim exceeded that of 1,483 mph. made by the USSR for one of its E-66 fighters Oct. 1. (Existing official world record: 1,404 mph. by a U.S. F-104 Starfighter May 16, 1958.) A world speed record of 1,216 mph. over a 100-km. circular closed course was set Dec. 11 by Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Moore, 45, flying as F-105 Thunderchief at 36,000 feet over Edwards Air Base, the AF announced Dec. 12.

Other records claimed by the USAF: a jet-plane endurance flight record of 80 hours 36 min. (covering 39,200 miles) by a B-47 bomber at Wright-Patterson Air Base, Dayton, O., Nov. 27-30; an airplane altitude record of 103,395.9 feet Dec. 14 (announced Dec. 15) by Capt. Joe B. Jordan in an F-104C Starfighter over Edwards Air Base, Calif. (exceeding a 98,560-foot mark set over Edwards Dec. 6 by Cmdr. Lawrence E. Flint in a Navy F4H Phantom II carrier jet); a 76,400-foot parachute jump, longest on record, by Capt. Joseph W. Kittinger, 31, near Alamogordo, N.M. Nov. 16 (he made a 74,700-foot jump there Dec. 11). A cargo-lifting record of 117,900 lb. (to 10,000 feet) by a C-133 Cargomaster over Chesapeake Bay was announced by the Military Air Transport Service Jan. 11.

Insecticides in Milk. The Food & Drug Administration reported Dec. 21 that a 1958 survey in 17 cities had showed some milk with substantial residues of DDT & chlorine pesticides in these 11 cities: Washington; Providence, R.I.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Cincinnati, O.; Denver; Wichita, Kan.; New Orleans; New York; Trenton, N.J.; San Francisco; Seattle. Executive Director Richard J. Werner of the Milk Industry Foundation said Dec. 22 that "an intensive educational effort" during the past year had taught dairy farmers to keep insecticides out of milk. [See p. 416C-D2]

Indians. Proposals to increase & use the political power of Indians dominated the 16th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians, held in Phoenix, Ariz. Dec. 7-11. The congress, representing 200,000 of the U.S.' 275,000 reservation Indians,* elected Clarence Wesley, chairman of the San Carlos Apache Tribal Council in southern Arizona, as president to succeed Joseph R. Garry of Idaho, chairman of the Coeur d'Alene tribe. Garry Dec. 7 had announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the seat of Sen. Henry Dworshak (R., Ida.). [See Vol. XVII, p. 350F3]

The Indian Claims Commission ruled July 31 that about 37,000 Indians were entitled to federal compensation for 70-75 million acres of California land—about ¾ of the state—that the government had taken from their ancestors in 1851. The amount of land & its value was to be determined later. The compensation was to go to California Indians, defined by law as Indians & descendants of Indians who had lived in California June 1, 1852. [See Vol. XIV, p. 224B1]

The U.S. Appeals Court in Washington Mar. 24 banned the use of the Tuscarora Indians' tribal land for a Niagara River hydroelectric project (in N.Y. State).

105,000 New Citizens. U.S. citizenship was given to 105,000 immigrants in 1959, the Immigration & Naturalization Service reported Dec. 24. The total was a drop from 119,000 in 1958 & 138,000 in 1957. The Immigration Service estimated that an additional 265,000 immigrants—29,000 of whom fled Hungary in the 1956 revolt—were in the U.S. [See pp. 305D1, 304G3; Vol. XVIII, 279C2, 58E3]

VA Housing Loan Funds. An additional $60 million in direct loan funds for veterans' housing was allocated Dec. 24 by the Veterans Administration. The allocation had been authorized by the White House. The money was part of an extra $100 million granted the loan program in a 1959 bill that increased the interest rate on GI loans to 5¼%. The loans, limited to a $13,500 maximum, were intended for veterans who already had applied. VA Administrator Sumner G. Whittier said $115 million more would be allocated to the direct loan program before the expiration of the program July 25, 1960. [See p. 215E2]

*About 225,000 U.S. Indians lived off reservations. The federal fiscal 1960 budget provided subsidies of $117 million for reservation Indians. Average: $425 per reservation Indian.

C. Douglas Dillon, State Undersecretary for Economic Affairs, visited West European capitals Dec. 9-13 for talks on U.S. efforts to halt the possibility of a European trade war between the rival European Economic Community & European Free Trade Association. Dillon's mission was credited with arrangements for U.S.-European trade talks scheduled to begin in Paris Jan. 13, 1960. [See p. 421C3]

Dr. Willard Uphaus, 69, who characterized himself as a Christian pacifist, was committed to county jail for a maximum of one year Dec. 14 in Concord, N.H. for civil contempt of court. (He could obtain release sooner by purging himself of contempt.) He had defied a court order that he give N.H. Atty. Gen. Louis C. Wyman the names of persons (allegedly including Communists) who attended summer conferences in Conway, N.H. of World Fellowship, Inc., of which Uphaus was executive director. Uphaus pleaded that he could not conscientiously "bring people into public scorn." Wyman had sought the names during an investigation of subversives authorized by the state legislature in 1953-55.

Veterans' organization leaders elected: Harold T. Berc of Chicago as Amvets natl. commander Aug. 30 in Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mickey Levine of New York as American Veterans Com. natl. chairman in Monticello, N.Y. May 17.

Caryl Chessman's appeal of his death sentence was rejected by an 8-0 Supreme Court order Dec. 14. The court also ignored a Nov. 30 appeal by novelist Aldous Huxley, psychiatrist Karl A. Menninger & 21 others that Chessman get a new trial. His execution was ordered for the 8th time when Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker in Los Angeles Dec. 21 directed that Chessman die in the San Quentin gas chamber Feb. 19, 1960. [See p. 348D2]

SPACE

Monkey Tests Capsule. A 7-lb. Rhesus monkey named Sam was fired 55 miles up into space from Wallops Island, Va. Dec. 4 and brought safely back to earth in a successful test of the escape mechanism for Mercury space capsules. The escape device was an emergency rocket that, in manned flight, could be used to separate the capsule from the rocket carrier should something go wrong.

Sam's capsule, launched at 11:15 a.m. via a Little Joe rocket, was the same size (10 feet high) & weight (one ton) as the capsule intended for Project Mercury's human passengers. The 30-month-old monkey was encased in a space suit & surrounded by instruments to measure his physical reactions. Biological specimens (spears of barley, rat nerve cells, bacteria, beetle eggs & larvae) accompanied him. The capsule was eased down by 2 parachutes and was picked up in the Atlantic by ship 200 miles from its launching point. [See p. 175G3]

A Mercury capsule carrying no

living organisms was launched from Cape Canaveral, Fla. via an Atlas ICBM Sept. 9 and retrieved successfully from the Atlantic 1,500 miles away the same day. Officials said a man could have survived the flight. The capsule reached an altitude of nearly 100 miles & a speed of more than 14,000 mph. Interior temperature never exceeded 100° F. although exterior temperature exceeded 3,000° F. [See p. 116D1-A2]

The National Aeronautics & Space Administration announced Aug. 21 the formation of a Bio-Science Advisory Committee to advise it on medical problems connected with space flight. Dr. Clark T. Randt, NASA space medical scientist, was appointed executive secretary of the committee. Seymour S. Kety, chief of the clinical science laboratory of the National Institute of Mental Health (Bethesda, Md.), was appointed chairman.

Vehicle Unit. The NASA announced Dec. 8 that it was forming a new unit to develop big rockets, including the Saturn, for launching space vehicles. Maj. Gen. Don R. Ostrander, deputy director (acting director) of the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency, was chosen to head the program. It was announced simultaneously that Brig. Gen. Austin W. Betts, ex-deputy director of the Defense Department's Office for Guided Missiles, would head ARPA and that ARPA would report to the Defense Department's director of research & engineering (Dr. Herbert F. York) instead of directly to the Defense Secretary, as it had done previously. [See pp. 391F1, 375C2, 336D1, 335E3-336B1]

Vega Abandoned. The NASA discontinued its Vega project Dec. 11 to concentrate on other powerful space rockets. The decision to develop Vega & Centaur rocket assemblies had been announced by NASA Feb. 19. Both were based on Atlas ICBMs as first stage. Vega was to use a Vanguard launching (booster) section as 2d stage. Centaur was to use a new rocket fueled with exotic high-energy hydrogen as 2d stage. Both were to have new rockets as optional 3d stages. Either was intended to be capable of carrying a 730-lb. instrument package to a "soft" landing on the moon, a 7,400-lb. satellite into orbit around the earth at a 300-mile altitude or a 2,300-lb. package to the vicinity of Mars & Venus.

The General Electric Co. had received a $4,120,000 contract to develop Vega's 2d stage Mar. 23, and a $33,500,000 contract for the first stage of the 147-ton, 100-foot assembly had gone to the Convair Astronautics Division of the General Dynamics Corp. May 6. The expenditure of $65 million had been authorized for Vega through fiscal 1960, but NASA officials estimated that only $17 million would be lost. The remainder was to be transferred to other projects.

Vega's deep-space missions were to be reassigned to Centaur. Lesser Vega missions were to go to Atlas-Agena, which was to use an Atlas as first stage and, as 2d stage, a modification of the Agena rockets, which had been used as 2d stages (with Thor IRBMs as first stages) for 6 successful launchings (out of 9 attempts) of Air Force Discoverer satellites. NASA said the shift would cause "no significant delay" in U.S. space exploration because Atlas-Agena & Centaur had been scheduled for completion within months after the delivery of Vega (which probably would not have been until early 1961).

(Pratt & Whitney announced with NASA & Defense Department permission Dec. 6 that models of XLR-115 liquid-hydrogen engines, designed as the Centaur's 2d stage & as a Saturn upper stage, had been test-fired secretly on the ground at the P&W aircraft plant near West Palm Beach, Fla. The AF had ordered the engine, but the project later had been turned over to NASA. NASA Jan. 20 had given the Rocketdyne Division of North American Aviation, Inc. a $102 million contract to develop a rocket engine with up to 1,500,000 lb. of thrust. Maj. Gen. M. C. Demler, AF research & development director, disclosed in a speech before the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences in Washington Apr. 9 that a test version had been fired successfully at Rocketdyne's propulsion laboratory in the Santa Susana Mountains near Canoga Park, Calif.) [See pp. 329E3, 247E3, 21D3, 7E3]

Dyna-Soar Ordered. The U.S. Air Force Nov. 9 ordered the Boeing Airplane Co. to develop & build the Dyna-Soar manned space glider and ordered the Martin Co. to develop & build its booster rocket (said to be a Titan ICBM). The winged Dyna-Soar (for "dynamic soaring") would be boosted into orbit by an ICBM, circle the earth at 18,000 mph. and then glide back to earth and land like a plane. It would be capable of flights of lesser distances. The project had $53 million of spending authority for fiscal 1960. Officials estimated that it might take 8 years & cost $200 million before a man actually rode a Dyna-Soar into space. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 213A3]

4 Red Deaths Reported. The Italian news agency Continentale reported Dec. 13 that 4 Soviet astronauts—including a woman—had been killed in attempts at manned space flight. The reported launchings were made at the Asiatic missile base of Kapustin Jar near Aralsk on Lake Aral in late 1957 & early 1958 and in January & February 1959. The 4 astronauts, in the order in which they reportedly died: Alexei Ledowsky, whose rocket "transmission was abruptly halted" at a height of 200 miles; Serenty Schiborin, who also disappeared in space; Andreij Mitkow, whose rocket, similar to the one that later hit the moon, exploded 20 minutes after launching; Mirija Gromov (the woman), who rose into the stratosphere in a "space aircraft" (not a rocket). Continentale said its information came via Prague. [See pp. 363B1-B2]

Prof. Hermann Oberth, 66, German space scientist, said in Nuremberg Dec. 13 that "I know from American intelligence reports that one Soviet attempt at the end of 1957 or beginning of 1958 failed." He said the Soviets had experimented with manned rockets for 2 years but so far had not used first-line test pilots. He said that according to U.S. intelligence reports, the Russians launched manned space rockets from a missile base close to the Elbrus Mountains near the Iranian border. [See p. 391D-F2]

Moon Magnetism Slight. Soviet reports that the moon had no magnetism apparently were repudiated Nov. 17 when Prof. Valerian I. Krassovsky of the Soviet Academy of Sciences said at the American Rocket Society convention in Washington that, according to data from Lunik II, the moon's magnetic force "does not exceed 50 to 100 gammas." He said the lunar magnetic field did not exceed 5% of the earth's "effective magnetization." (Dr. John E. Townsend of the U.S.' NASA had derided the earlier Soviet reports of no lunar magnetism. "Everyone has thought that if the moon did have a magnetic field, it would be weaker than 100 gammas," he said Oct. 5. Lunik II instruments, however, "were sensitive only down to 100 gammas" and therefore would have been useless for checking on the moon's theoretical magnetic field.) [See p. 353E3]

Moscow radio reported Sept. 30 that Soviet space scientist Emmanuel Mogilevsky had told newsmen that Lunik II had found that there was gas of relatively low & varying densities between the earth & moon. "Now we know for certain," he said, "that interplanetary space is not a complete vacuum."

(Prof. Leonid Sedov, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Astronomical Council & of the International Astronautical Federation, disclosed in Pravda Nov. 14 that radio contact with Lunik III had been lost.) [See pp. 363E-F2, 353D2-D3]

(John C. Green, director of the Commerce Department's Office of Technical Services, reported at the National Electronics Conference in Chicago Oct. 12 that he had been surprised at the U.S.' small demand for Soviet scientific papers that his agency had started translating more than a year previously. He said sales of Soviet translations accounted for only $50,000 [or 10%] of his agency's $500,000 in sales of scientific papers.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 398E-F3]

Trains to Be Missile Bases. The Wall St. Journal reported Nov. 12 that U.S. defense officials had decided "to base scores, maybe hundreds," of 6,000-mile-range Minuteman ICBMs on trains that "would constantly roam the country along unfixed routes to avoid destruction by enemy missiles." Equipment for launching missiles from trains had been designed by the American Machine & Foundry Co. in cooperation with ACF industries, Inc. and by the Bethlehem Steel Corp., working with the Paul Hardeman, Inc. engineering firm. Lt. Gen. Francis H. Griswold, vice commander of the Strategic Air Command, which would control missile trains, was quoted as saying the system would be on "constant alert." [See p. 392F-G1]

Sodium Flares, Sphere Seen. Clouds of sodium vapor were released at altitudes of 50 to 150 miles above the Atlantic by NASA at dawn Aug. 17 & at dusk Nov. 18 to study the action of winds. The clouds were formed by sodium pellets vaporized by thermite as they were released from 1,550-lb., 27-foot, 2-stage Nike-Asp rockets launched from Wallops Island, Va. The flares were visible up to 700 miles away. Attempts to form additional sodium clouds failed Nov. 19 & 20 when rockets from Wallops Island rose but failed to release sodium.

A collapsed plastic sphere, launched from Wallops Island at dusk Oct. 28, was inflated to a diameter of 100 feet at an altitude of 250 miles above the Atlantic. The 130-lb. aluminum-coated sphere was visible for hundreds of miles before it dropped back into the atmosphere a half-hour later. The biggest (but far from heaviest) object to be shot into space, it was tested as a preliminary to the launching of inflatable satellites. The launching vehicle consisted of a Sergeant solid-fuel rocket & 2 Recruit rocket boosters as first stage & a Vanguard final-stage rocket as 2d stage. [See p. 306E1]

FOREIGN

Algeria. Replacement of the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. of Premier Ferhat Abbas by a military cabinet led by Belkacem Krim, vice premier & defense minister under Abbas, was reported Dec. 22 by Algerian sources in Cairo. The new cabinet reportedly was formed during a meeting in Tripoli, Libya of the National Committee of the Algerian Revolution and gave control of the Algerian rebel regime to hardened combat leaders. Reports of the cabinet revision were denied Dec. 25 by rebel spokesmen in Tunis. [See p. 385C-D2; Vol. XVIII, 311B1]

The reported new rebel cabinet: Premier—Belkacem Krim; Vice Premier & Defense Min.—Abdel Hafiz Boussouf; Social Affairs—Omar Ouseddik; Foreign Affairs & Interior—Youssef Ben Khadda; Finance & Economy—Al Akhdar Ben Toubal.

Belgian Congo. King Baudouin arrived in Stanleyville Dec. 17 to begin an unannounced 2-week tour of the Belgian Congo. He was greeted by mobs of demonstrating Africans who shouted demands for independence & the release of Patrice Lumumba, jailed Congolese National Movement leader. Demonstrators stoned European cars & shops before they were dispersed by troops. Baudouin toured the Ruanda-Urundi trust territory and Katanga & Kasai Provinces before flying Dec. 28 to Leopoldville. The Abako nationalist party called for a boycott of his arrival there, but African crowds assembled & again jeered Belgian rule.

Demands for "complete, immediate & unconditional independence" for an African-ruled Belgian Congo were issued Dec. 24 by a congress called by the 5 leading nationalist parties—the Abako (Association of the Lower Congo), Congolese National Movement, African Solidarity Party, Socialist People's Party & Abazi (Kwilu district ethnic group). Headed by Joseph Kasavubu, Abako leader, & Albert Kalondji, Kasai Province leader of the Congolese National Movement, the congress' 200 delegates approved resolutions Dec. 26 calling for (1) talks with Belgium beginning Jan. 5 on "ways & means to pass over power to the Congolese Govt." & hold legislative elections under universal suffrage; (2) creation of a "Union of Republics of Central Africa" to be a federation of 6 autonomous republics (the present provinces) with a federal parliament & government; (3) a state-controlled socialist economy.

(Only 31% of Leopoldville's eligible Africans voted in local elections held Dec. 20 under an Abako-ordered boycott. Elsewhere, the Congolese National Movement & other nationalist groups won overwhelming majorities and defeated the National Progress Party of pro-Belgian Africans.

(Military rule was imposed in Lulua-bourg Dec. 8 after 15 Africans had been killed in & near the city in continued fighting between Lulua & Baluba tribesmen. 55 more Africans were reported killed in Lulua-Baluba fighting by Dec. 23.) [See p. 405C1]

Britain. The General Council of the British Trades Union Congress declared its support Dec. 28 for member unions seeking reduction of the work week from 44 to 40 hours.

Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, chairman of an international study of the feasibility of connecting Britain & France by a tunnel under the English Channel, confirmed Dec. 21 that the group had recommended construction of a 36-mile dual railway tube at an estimated cost of $300 million. [See Vol. XVII, p. 213F3]

Bulgaria. In a revision of Premier Anton Yugov's cabinet, reported Dec. 12 from Sofia by the Yugoslav Tanyug news agency, Stanko Todorov, Zhivko Zhivkov & Kimon Georgiev were named deputy premiers. Todorov was appointed chairman of the State Planning Commission. The trade portfolio was taken from First Deputy Premier Raiko Damyanov and divided between Georgi Kumbiliev, foreign trade minister, & Rusi Kristosov, interior trade minister. Ex-Food Min. Atanas Dimitrov was named chairman of the State Committee for Industry.

(Kristosov, former State Planning Commission chairman, told the Bulgarian Parliament Dec. 22 that only ⅓ of the planned 1959 increase in farm output had been achieved.) [See p. 85B3]

Burma. Pres. Win Maung dissolved the Burmese Parliament Dec. 15 and called for elections in 1960. [See 69F2]

Canada. Defense Dept. officials in Ottawa confirmed Dec. 22 a Canadian-U.S. agreement for the construction of 52 new radar stations to fill gaps in the Pinetree warning system across Canada. [See pp. 364F3, 266D1]

Ceylon. Prime Min. Dahanayake dismissed 5 members of his cabinet Dec. 8 as leaders of a movement that had brought about his expulsion from the ruling Sri Lanka Party earlier that day. The party had expelled Dahanayake from its membership rather than let him resign. The cabinet members dismissed: Home Affairs Min. Tikiri Banda Ilangeratne, Transport Min. Maithripala Senanayake, Health Min. A. P. Jayasuriya, Labor Min. M. A. de Zoysa & Culture Min. P. B. G. Kalugalla.

Lands & Agriculture Min. Charles P. de Silva was elected Dec. 12 to succeed the late Prime Min. Bandaranaike as Sri Lanka Party president. De Silva resigned from the cabinet Dec. 14 after Gov. Gen. Sir Oliver Goonetilleke had refused to name him prime minister to replace Dahanayake. [See p. 405E1]

Czechoslovakia. The Ceteka news agency reported Dec. 28 that Czech industrial output had risen by 11% & labor productivity by 8% during 1959. It reported that nationalized & communal enterprises now produced 95% of Czechoslovakia's national output. (The N.Y. Times reported Dec. 10 from Vienna that West German, Belgian, French & Italian banks had offered Czechoslovakia substantial long-term credits for industrial purchases planned under the 3d Czech 5-year plan [1961-65]. Plan investments were to total 312 billion crowns [$22 billion at tourist rates] with ⅓ of the total going for industrial plant.) [See p. 385C3]

Finland. A 1960 trade agreement signed in Moscow Dec. 22 by Soviet Foreign Trade Min. Nikolai S. Patolichev & Finnish Trade & Industry Min. Ahti Karjalainen provided for (1) the exchange of goods valued at 1 billion rubles ($250 million at official rates) and (2) a 500 million-ruble development loan for 12 years at 2½% for Finnish purchases of Soviet industrial machinery. [See p. 399G1]

France. A law reversing the French republic's traditional ban on state aid to Roman Catholic schools was approved in the National Assembly by 427-71 Dec. 24 and in the Senate by 173-99 Dec. 30. The law was opposed only by anti-clerical Communists, Socialists & Radicals, led by ex-Premier Guy Mollet. It would grant an estimated 30 billion francs ($60 million) in aid to private (predominately Catholic) schools in 1960. The bill was presented by Premier Debré with Pres. de Gaulle's support despite the resignation Dec. 23 of National Education Min. André Boulloche to protest the lack of state control over instruction in the Catholic schools. 8 million French children attended public schools, 1¾ million church schools. [See Vol. XI, p. 286M]

The sharply curtailed 1960 veterans pension budget was rejected by the French Senate Dec. 9 by a vote of 247-9. [See p. 394A3]

French troops were sent from Guadeloupe to Martinique, a French overseas department in the Windward Is. northeast of South America, after 3 persons had been killed in rioting Dec. 20-22 in Fort-de-France. The riots were linked by newsmen to the dissolution Dec. 25 of a Martinique association of former French settlers from Tunisia & Morocco. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 218G1]

The French protectorate islands of Wallis & Futuna, northeast of the Fiji

Islands in the South Pacific, voted Dec. 27 to become French overseas territories. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 318D2]

Hungary. A new Soviet-Hungarian trade agreement reported Dec. 18 by Budapest radio provided for the exchange of 2 billion rubles ($500 million at official rates) worth of goods. [See p. 259B1]

India. Prime Min. Nehru told Parliament Dec. 22 that India would not use police or troops to expel Chinese Communist forces from disputed areas, but he made clear that India would oppose with force any further Chinese incursions. Nehru reiterated that India would accept only minor revisions of its Macmahon line frontier with Red China. [See p. 422F2]

N.Y. Times dispatches from Kalimpong, India cited reports Dec. 24 of heavy Communist Chinese troop concentrations along the Chinese-Tibetan border with India, Sikkim & Nepal. The Chinese were said to have moved heavy units into the Chumbi Valley of southern Tibet, 40 miles from Kalimpong. New Chinese airfields were reported at Kampa Dzong, Tibet, 40 miles north of Sikkim, & at Tingri, 50 miles north of Nepal.

The 3d Indian Govt.-owned steel plant was inaugurated in Durgapur, West Bengal Dec. 29 by Pres. Rajendra Prasad. The $289,800,000 British-financed & -built plant was to have a 1,000,000-ton annual capacity when completed. [See p. 39G1]

Chief Min. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, 46, of Andhra State was elected Dec. 3 to succeed Mrs. Indira Gandhi as Congress Party president.

Indo-China. Premier Phoui Sananikone submitted his resignation Dec. 30 to King Savang Vathana following the death Dec. 29 of Vice Premier Katay D. Sasorith, president of the ruling Rally of the Lao People party. Phou's resignation was accepted the next day, and Laos was placed under Army control until formation of a new cabinet. The king & Army leaders were reported to back the right-wing Committee for Defense of the National Interest, whose leaders had been dismissed from the cabinet Dec. 15 by Phoui. [See p. 423A3]

Indonesia. An indefinite extension of Indonesia's state of war was proclaimed by Pres. Sukarno Dec. 16. The proclamation was aimed against continuing rebellion against the Jakarta regime. It transferred emergency powers from the military chiefs of staff to the president.

13,354 Indonesians were listed Dec. 16 as having been killed in fighting between rebels & Jakarta troops during 1959. Defense Min. Abdul Haris Nasution told Parliament that casualties included 2,139 soldiers, 129 police, 546 village guards, 3,040 civilians & 7,500 rebels. Current rebel forces were estimated as 13 battalions in central Sumatra, 20,000 men in North Celebes & 5,000 Darul Islam terrorists in West Java. [See p. 111A3]

Allen L. Pope, 31, of Homestead, Fla. went on trial in a Jakarta military court Dec. 28 on charges of responsibility for deaths of Indonesian troops while flying for the Permesta rebel group of the North Celebes. Pope, a U.S. Air Force Korean war veteran, was captured when his rebel B-26 was shot down near Ambon, Moluccas May 18, 1958. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 174D2]

Renewed negotiations on alleged mistreatment of Chinese residents in Indonesia were requested Dec. 24 in a note from Red Chinese Foreign Min. Chen Yi to Indonesian Foreign Min. Subandrio. A protest against the ban, delivered Dec. 10, had been rejected by Subandrio Dec. 11. [See p. 405E2]

Sukanto Tjokrodiamodjo, Indonesian National Police chief, was dismissed Dec. 15 for alleged insubordination.

Italy. A Soviet-Italian trade pact signed in Rome Dec. 22 provided for $200 million worth of commercial exchanges during 1960, 40% more than in 1959. [See p. 288A3]

The Sicilian regional Parliament reelected Silvio Milazzo as regional president Dec. 18. [See p. 405F2]

Japan. Yoshisuke Ayukawa, 79, & his son, Kinjiro, 30, resigned from the upper house of the Japanese Diet Dec. 29 after admitting having bought votes to assure the son's election. Both were members of Premier Kishi's Liberal Democratic Party. [See p. 376F2]

Korea. Moscow Pravda reports cited Dec. 26 by the N.Y. Times disclosed that North Korea had abandoned its first 5-year plan (1957-61) in favor of "regulating" the North Korean economy "to pull up weak links & to raise the people's standard of living" during 1960. Emphasis was shifted from industrial production to housing & agriculture. [See p. 87G1]

Nigeria. The Northern Peoples Congress party of Prime Min. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa won a plurality in the new 312-member federal Nigerian House of Representatives in elections Dec. 12. Final returns Dec. 20 gave the Northern Peoples Congress 142 House seats to 89 for the National Council of Nigeria & the Cameroons led by Eastern Nigerian Prime Min. Nnamdi Azikiwe, 73 for the Action Group party of Western Nigerian Prime Min. Chief Obafemi Awolowo & 8 seats for minor groupings.

Nigerian Gov. Gen. Sir James Robertson reappointed Abubakar as prime minister Dec. 15 and called on him to form a government to prepare for Nigerian independence in Oct. 1960. Abubakar told a Lagos news conference Dec. 15 that Nigeria would remain in the British Commonwealth and would seek Anglo-U.S. aid.

The new Nigerian federal cabinet, announced Dec. 20: Prime Min.—Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa; Lagos Affairs & Land Min.—Alhaji Muhammadu Ribadu; Finance—Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh; Transport & Aviation—R. A. Njoku; Works & Surveys—Alhaji Inuw Wada; Commerce & Industry—Zanna Bukar Dipcharima; Labor & Welfare—J. M. Johnson; Education—Aju Wachuku; Mines & Power—Malam Maitama Sule; Economic Development & Research—Malam Shehu Shagari; Communications—Olu Akinfoshile; Internal Affairs—Malam Usman Sarki; Information—T. O. S. Benson; Health—Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim; Pensions—Malam Musa Yaradua; State Ministers—M. T. Mbu, M. A. Olanrewaju.

Poland. A 1960 national budget providing for state income of 195.9 billion zlotys ($8.16 billion) & expenditures of 194.1 billion zlotys ($8.11 billion) was approved Dec. 21 by the Polish Sejm (Parliament). Both figures were 7% higher than 1959 income & expenditures. Finance Min. Tadeusz Dietrich said the budget would require "a severe regime of financial discipline." [See p. 55A1]

Mrs. Zofia Czajer, wife of 2d Secy. Antoni Czajer of the Polish Embassy in Washington, was beaten Nov. 29 by 3 unidentified men who entered her Washington apartment and questioned her about political matters, including Col. Pawel Monat, recent Polish defector to the U.S. Mrs. Czajer returned to Poland Dec. 21. The U.S. State Dept. & Washington, D.C. police Dec. 22 denied charges, made in Warsaw the previous day by Deputy Foreign Min. Marian Naszkowski, that police had not pressed investigation of the Czajer case. [See p. 386B1]

Polish newspapers reported Dec. 30 that the remains of 143 of 400 Polish & Hungarian women executed by the Nazis in 1944-45 had been found near Wejherowo on the Baltic Sea coast. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 83G2]

Red China. UPI Hong Kong correspondent Yim Yuen-lo was reported missing & presumably detained in Communist China Dec. 29. Yim, a Chinese-born Hong Kong resident, disappeared after entering Red China July 19 with permission to interview William Downey, an American then visiting his brother, John, held in a Canton jail. [See p. 234G2]

Communist Chinese foreign trade increased from $1,344,600,000 in 1950 to $5,352,800,000 in 1958 and raised China to the world's 11th-ranking trading nation, the China Trade & Economic News Letter reported in London Dec. 8. [See p. 299G1]

The 1959-60 Jane's All the World's Aircraft, published in London Dec. 15, reported that Red China was producing 20-25 MiG-17 jet fighters monthly with Soviet engines in Mukden.

40 million Chinese were working on irrigation projects (30 million on dams & 10 million on canals), according to Peiping dispatches of the Toronto Globe & Mail published Nov. 30 by the N.Y. Times. [See p. 171G1]

Soviet Union. The Communist Party Central Committee, meeting Dec. 22-25 in the Kremlin, approved plans for tightened regional party control of Soviet agriculture. Central Committee resolutions published Dec. 26 asked the CP Presidium to study creation of regional agricultural associations or trusts to control the collective farm system. The party-controlled associations would be similar to commissions recently established to direct Soviet industrial enterprises. A committee communiqué indicted Kazakhstan's leadership for "serious shortcomings" responsible for a 26% decline in Kazakh grain output in 1959, but it claimed that the USSR would produce 62 million tons of milk & 845,000 tons of butter in 1959, surpassing U.S. output of both items.

Premier Khrushchev attacked Kazakh CP Secy. Nikolai I. Belyayev at the Central Committee meeting Dec. 25 (speech reported Dec. 29) for attempts to conceal his "bad, very bad,"

administration of Kazakh agriculture. Khrushchev warned Belyayev that despite their "friendship," "when an executive fails to cope with his assignment he is replaced." Khrushchev's criticism was extended to Kazakh Premier Dinmukhamed A. Kunayev & Soviet Agriculture Min. Vladimir V. Matskevich. [See p. 394E1]

Regulations limiting Soviet workers' productivity bonuses to 50% of their basic pay and linking bonuses to production costs rather than quantity were issued by the USSR's Committee for Labor & Wages (reported by the N.Y. Times Dec. 18). [See p. 376G3]

Ex-Heavy Machine Building Min. Konstantin Petukhov replaced Yuri Maksarev as chairman of the USSR's State Science & Technology Committee Dec. 25. [See p. 211A2]

South Africa. Acting Gen. Secy. Alfred Nzo of the African National Congress was barred Dec. 29 from attending any meetings in South Africa or South West Africa for a 5-year period. [See p. 377E1]

Spain. Generalissimo Franco, in a year-end message to the nation, made clear Dec. 29 that the Spanish monarchy would be restored only as a continuation of the Falangist regime, its personnel & policies. Franco, denying that his regime was "provisional," asserted that it was the "normal & legitimate one" for Spain. He said history had proven "the inefficiency & futility of inorganic, formalistic democracy." [See p. 46E3]

Sweden. A $52 million 1960 Soviet-Swedish trade agreement was announced in Stockholm Dec. 21. [See p. 237F3]

Switzerland. A joint session of Parliament in Bern Dec. 17 elected Foreign Min. Max Petitpierre as Swiss president for 1960. Petitpierre & these other Parliament members were elected Dec. 17 to 4-year terms on the Swiss Federal Council (cabinet): Defense Min. Paul Chaudet, Justice Min. Fritz Wahlen, Willy Spuehler, Hans-Peter Tschudi, Jean Bourgknecht, Ludand von Moos. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 411F1]

Uganda. A special committee appointed by Gov. Sir Frederick Crawford recommended Dec. 23 that Africans be given a greater role in the Uganda Government by (1) expansion of the current 62-member Uganda Legislative Council into an 81-seat Uganda National Assembly with 72 members elected by universal adult suffrage, 6 elected indirectly & 3 appointed by the governor; (2) establishment of a common vote role for whites & Africans for Assembly elections by early 1961; (3) appointment of ministers from popularly-elected Assembly members in consultation with the Assembly's majority leader; (4) assignment of ministerial responsibility to the Assembly, with cabinet decisions subject to veto by the governor. [See p. 178E3]

West Germany. A newly-rebuilt Cologne synagogue & memorial to Gestapo victims were defaced with paint & anti-Semitic slogans Dec. 25. Arnold Struenk & Paul Josef Schoenen, both 25 & members of the rightwing German Reichs Party, were arrested later Dec. 25, and Struenk confessed Dec. 27. Cologne police chief Theo Hochstein announced Dec. 27 that "several [more] persons" arrested for complicity included Ernst Custodis, Cologne leader of the Reichs Party. The Federal Interior Ministry announced Dec. 28 that it was examining action against the party despite the dissolution of its Cologne branch by Wilhelm Meinberg, the party's federal chairman. In a message to Cologne Rabbi Zwi Asaria, Chancellor Adenauer asserted Dec. 26 that "all decent Germans join me in condemning this atrocious deed." [See p. 324B1]

An agreement by the Alfried Krupp industrial combine to pay 5,000 Deutsche marks ($1,190) in compensation to every Jewish slave laborer who worked in Krupp plants during World War II was announced in New York Dec. 23 by Senior Vice Pres. Jacob Blaustein of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany. An estimated 1,200 to 2,000 persons were eligible. The accord was negotiated by Blaustein & Krupp Gen. Mgr. Berthold Deitz. [See Vol. XVII, p. 56B1]

West Berlin Justice Min. Valentin Kielinger disclosed Dec. 22 that 4 West Berlin judges & 2 prosecutors had been dismissed for Nazi ties.

The West German Refugee Ministry reported Dec. 17 that 12,055,000 German expellees or refugees from Eastern Europe had been integrated in West Germany since 1945 at a cost of $12 billion. [See p. 381B1]

Yugoslavia. The 1960 Yugoslav budget, disclosed Dec. 15, totaled 428.26 billion dinars ($1.427 billion). Nearly 50% was for defense. [See p. 275F2]

A new 6½ million-watt heavy water experimental nuclear reactor was put into operation by Pres. Tito Dec. 28 at the Boris Kidric Nuclear Institute in Vinca. The core & controls for the $13 million reactor were purchased from the USSR. [See p. 58F3]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba. Miami Herald staff writer James C. Buchanan, 43, who had been convicted of complicity in the escape of Austin Frank Young from prison, was given a 14-year suspended sentence in Piñar del Rio Dec. 23 with the provision that he leave within 24 hours. He left for Miami by plane Dec. 23. [See p. 417D3]

John V. Martino, 49, a U.S. engineer, was convicted by a military court in Havana Dec. 18 of trying to smuggle the wife & children of Esteban Ventura, an ex-police official in the Batista regime, out of Cuba. He was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment.

Cpl. Luis Lara Crespo, 21, & Pvt. (ex-Sgt.) José Morfil Reyes, 34, ex-Batista soldiers, were executed at Piñar del Rio military hq, Dec. 19. They had been convicted of killing a family of 5 during the Batista regime. The executions, first since June, brought the number of those executed under the Castro regime to 557.

Fidel Castro told a meeting of barber & beauty shop employes in Havana Dec. 19 that all workers in "bars, grocery stores, clubs & other types of business" should be alert to hear and "should inform the police" of remarks made against the revolution. (All persons convicted of counter-revolutionary activities, or who leave Cuba to evade trial, or who conspire against the government would have their property confiscated, the Cuban cabinet decreed Dec. 22.)

The Havana newspaper Revolución reported Dec. 28 that armed attacks to overthrow the Castro government were being mounted in Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Haiti & Miami by ex-members of the Batista regime & agents of Gen. Rafael Trujillo. It said the anti-Castro forces included German & Japanese mercenaries and ex-members of the French & Spanish Foreign Legions. (The U.S. Immigration Service revealed in Miami Dec. 24 that known Latin American revolutionists were being moved from southern U.S. coastal areas. Ex-Cuban Sen. Rolando Masferrer & his brother Rodolfo were ordered out of Florida Dec. 23 and told to stay 150 miles from the Gulf of Mexico coast. An estimated 1,200 Cuban refugees were reported on parole status in southern Florida.) [See p. 47B3]

45 persons were arrested throughout Cuba Dec. 29 and charged with conspiring against the government. They included: wealthy property owner Eugenio de Sosa Chabau; Batista Army Lt. Antonio Albuquerque Tamayo; 16 Cuban revolutionary navy men; 5 Batista navy men. Revolución reported Dec. 29 that de Sosa & the others had been arrested on a yacht bound for the British-owned island Cay Sal, from where they allegedly planned to fly to Miami to meet fellow conspirators. Revolución simultaneously reported the arrest of 10 other persons, including Eugenia Alvarez Martinez, sister-in-law of Maj. Pedro Diaz Lanz, ex-AF chief, on charges of smuggling dynamite into Cuba.

Ex-Cuban Pres. Carlos Prio Socarras, who had tried to send the motor vessel Corinthia with men & arms to Cuba in 1957 to aid the Castro revolutionists, pleaded guilty in Miami Dec. 21 and received a 2-year suspended sentence. 2-year supended sentences (on simultaneous guilty pleas) also were given to: Dr. Juan A. Orta, Enrique Henriques, Luis Alfonso Silva & Jose Iriarte Diaz. [See Vol. XVII, p. 375D1]

The National Agrarian Reform Institute announced Dec. 30 the seizure of United Fruit Co. property in Oriente Province. It included 4 dams, a sugar mill & a rock crushing plant.

Haiti. Pres. François Duvalier's 4th cabinet resigned Dec. 17. Members of a new cabinet announced Dec. 21: Foreign Affairs—Raymond Moise (ex-Consul General in New York), 33; Interior & Natl. Defense—Aurele Joseph; Commerce & Industry—Hervé Boyer; Public Health & Population—Dr. Carlos Boulos; Justice—Luc François; Labor & Welfare—Frederic Desvarieux. Holdover ministers included: Agri. & Finance—Gérard Phillipeaux;

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Dec. 26

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$19,467	*$19,478	*$20,536
Currency circulation	*$32,908	*$32,798	*$32,533
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*[a]$30,423	*$30,034	.....
Agricultural loans§	*[a]$919	*$917	*$836
N.Y. bank clearings	$14,810,958,582	$16,861,572,179	$10,773,041,563
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	11,447,114	16,093,722	8,943,580
Stock avgs. (100 shares)**	237.46	237.99	225.57
Bond sales (par value)	$25,845,000	$33,410,000	$17,741,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	83.80	84.04	87.54
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	118,482	174,145	120,119
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]7,138,775	[b]7,123,375	[b]7,097,335
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,125,000	[c]9,060,000	[c]9,433,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]14,150	*14,167	*13,534
Carloadings (cars)	[b]615,365	641,972	571,147
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov. 1958
Ind'l output§¶	148	147	141
Steel output (tons)	7,262,000	1,704,533	8,569,318
PRICES:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	$2.45⅛	$2.45¾	$2.34¾
Corn (bu.)	$1.42¾	$1.41¼	$1.47⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$.3315	$.3315	$.357
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$41.17	$41.17	$39.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.73	$5.79	$6.38
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d].....	118.9	119.3
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]318	298	304
Failures (Dec. 16)‡	285	248	251

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Federal Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 107 cities, Dec. 16 [b]Dec. 19 [c]Dec. 12 [d]Dec. 22

Living Costs Up. The U.S. consumer price (cost-of-living) index rose during Oct. 15-Nov. 15 from 125.5% of the 1947-49 average to a record high level of 125.6%, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Dec. 22. It was the 6th record high in 7 months. A continued uptrend in medical, transportation, housing, personal care, reading & recreation costs caused the index to rise again despite a 0.4% decline in the food-price average (to 117.9% of the 1947-49 level) and no change in the apparel cost index (190.4%). The new increase meant automatic pay raises for 170,000 workers, mostly in the meat packing & aircraft industries, having labor contracts with escalator clauses brought into force by COL increases of the past 3 to 6 months. The BLS reported that average weekly spendable earnings of factory workers had fallen 5¢ in the month ended Nov. 15 to $79.96 (after federal income & social security taxes) for a worker with 3 dependents, $72.45 for a worker with no dependents. The decline was attributed to effects of the steel strike as well as to the COL advance. [See p. 395A-B2]

SEC Investigations. The Securities & Exchange Comm. Dec. 18 suspended trading in Skiatron Electronics & Television Corp. stock on the American Stock Exchange (N.Y.) and extended the suspension Dec. 24 until Jan. 7 pending investigation of the firm's statement on registration of 172,242 shares of stock for public sale. The SEC charged that the statement failed to show that (a) Matthew M. Fox' 125,000-share portion of the bloc marked for sale was in the hands of creditors to secure defaulted loans and (b) Fox, who had an agreement for use of Skiatron's pay-TV system, lacked resources to exploit the agreement.

The SEC filed suit in federal court in St. Louis Nov. 27 for a permanent injunction to bar Hovey E. Slayton & Hilton H. Slayton from participating in the operation of a registered investment firm. They had resigned as officers of Managed Funds, Inc. (operating a $70 million mutual fund) during an SEC investigation of charges that they had mismanaged the fund during 1952-58, sold & rebought securities at a loss only so the fund could distribute predetermined quarterly dividends as capital gains, and made an illegal investment advisory contract with Stephen M. Jaquith. (Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, who succeeded H. H. Slayton as Managed Funds president in May, resigned Dec. 14, and 2 other officers & 4 directors followed suit, reportedly due to disagreement over whether to continue separate operation of the fund or merge it with another.) [See p. 226A2]

Education—Rev. Hubert Papailler; Public Works—Lamartiniere Honorat; Information—Paul Blanchet.

Duvalier & his cabinet (excluding only Justice Min. Lucien Belizaire) had decreed Oct. 9 the ouster of these 6 of Haiti's 21 Senators for allegedly plotting to have foreign mercenaries invade Haiti: Jean P. David (already in exile in New York); Thomas Desulme (in exile in Paris); Jean Belizaire, Luc Stephen & Jules Larrieux (under asylum in the Mexican Embassy), & Yvan Emanuel Moreau, 39, a Protestant Episcopal minister.

ECONOMY

Agriculture. The federal investment in farm surpluses rose from $7.895 billion Oct. 31, 1958 to a record $9.225 billion Oct. 31, 1959, the Agriculture Department reported Dec. 9. The biggest investments were $3.461 billion in wheat & $2.363 billion in corn. The total still under price support loans fell from $2.3 billion Oct. 31, 1958 to $1½ billion Oct. 31, 1959. [See p. 366C-F2]

The 1959 cotton crop totalled 14,701,000 500-lb. bales, grown on 15,803,000 acres, as compared with 11,514,000 bales & 12,379,000 acres in 1958 and the 14,046,000-bale & 22,444,000-acre average for 1948-57, according to the Agriculture Department's final report Dec. 8. The reserve & carryover from previous crops amounted to 8,900,000 bales. Cottonseed output rose from 4,798,000 tons in 1958 to 6,100,000 in 1959.

Farmers voted by majorities of 92.9%-95.4% Dec. 15 for continued federal quotas on upland & extra-long staple cotton, peanuts & rice in 1960. They thereby retained price supports at no less than 60% of parity for extra-long staple cotton & 75% for the other crops. Rejection of the curbs would have cut supports to 50% of parity. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 433D1]

The American Farm Bureau Federation, at its annual convention in Chicago, authorized Dec. 17 the creation of an affiliated National Marketing Association to help set up regional & state bargaining groups of farmers. The new body would have authority to negotiate on contract terms, quality control & other matters with dealers in farm commodities. Charles B. Shuman was reelected federation president Dec. 17. [See p. 12A2]

A new Agriculture Department ruling made public Dec. 8 provided that Farmers Home Administration loans for operating & owning farms could be extended in designated Rural Development Program counties to part-time farmers regularly employed off the farm. [See p. 36D1]

Auto Production Gains. U.S. automobile production in 1959 was listed as 5,590,428 by Automotive News & 5,581,151 by Ward's Automotive Reports in preliminary estimates issued Dec. 31 in Detroit. (Production in 1958 totaled 4,244,045 cars.) Ford's preliminary production figures for 1959 showed that Ford car production exceeded Chevrolet's (1,352,077 cars to 1,347,806, difference of 4,271) for the first year since 1935 (Ford outsold Chevrolet in 1957 but was outbuilt by 130 cars). Ford's 1959 lead was attributed to the steel strike, which halted Chevrolet production in November while Ford continued on a curtailed basis with steel from Ford mills. [See pp. 387B1, 291B2]

Incomes Up. Individuals' adjusted gross incomes rose from $280.3 billion in 1957 to $282 billion in 1958, the Internal Revenue Service reported Dec. 23 on the basis of tax returns. Income tax liability for 1958: $34,243,735,000. 59,171,000 returns were filed in 1958 (1.1% fewer than in 1957). [See p. 274A1]

Record Deficit. The Treasury reported Dec. 7 that the fiscal 1959 budget deficit was a peacetime record $12,426,986,751.28. [See p. 384A-C1]

Anti-Trust Suits. The U.S. Justice Dept. sued in federal court in New York Dec. 28 to upset alleged price-fixing & exclusive representation agreements made by Renault & Peugeot, French auto manufacturers, with 16 importing & distributing firms in the U.S. The Govt. charged a monopoly in interstate commerce in violation of the Clayton Act. [See p. 291C2]

A Justice Dept. suit against United Artists Corp., filed in New York Sept. 15, asked that UA be required to dispose of Associated Artists Productions Corp. and C & C Films (distributors of pre-1949 Warner Bros. & RKO theatrical films to TV) on grounds that their acquisition by UA curbed competition in the industry. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 433F2]

The Justice Dept. sued the Singer Sewing Machine Co. under the Sherman Act in New York Dec. 22, charging that Singer had tried to monopo-

lize trade in new-type "zig zag" household sewing machines. The complaint said Singer had no competition except from foreign firms and sold 66% ($48 million worth) of the "zig-zag" machines sold in the U.S. in 1958. 2 foreign firms—Fritz Gegauf of Switzerland & Arnaldo Vigorelli of Italy—were named as co-conspirators but not co-defendants in the complaint.

The Justice Dept. reported Dec. 30 a settlement by consent decree in Roanoke, Va. of its civil anti-trust suit against the Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Carolina Mirror, Galax Mirror, Mount Airy Mirror, Virginia Mirror, Stroupe Mirror & Weaver Mirror firms, charged jointly with conspiracy to fix prices of plate glass mirrors supplied to furniture makers. They agreed to abandon the use of uniform list price & discount schedules.

A federal suit against National Homes Corp., filed Nov. 20 in Lafayette, Ind., charged that its acquisition of 7 smaller prefabricated house manufacturing firms might create a monopoly. The complaint said the merger increased National's share of the nation's prefabricated housing production from 25% to 38%. (Firms acquired by National: Knox, American Houses, Lester Bros., W. G. Best, Thyer Mfg., Fairhill, Western Pacific Homes.)

Conspiracy to eliminate competition in the sale of steel reinforcement bars for concrete construction in 7 western states (Calif., Ariz., Ore., Wash., Ida., Nev., Utah) was charged in a suit filed by the Justice Dept. Nov. 23 in federal court in San Francisco. Named as defendants were the Western Reinforcing Steel Fabricators Assn. & these steel firms: U.S., Bethlehem, Blue Diamond, Ceco, Flintkote, Herrick Iron, F. A. Klinger, Meehleis, Pittsburgh-Des Moines, Rutherford & Skoybye, Jos. Tryerson & Son., San Jose Steel, Soule Steel, Gilmore-Skoybye Steel Contractors, Bethlehem Pacific Coast, Judson Steel, Pacific States Steel, Southwest Steel Rolling Mills.

Mergers. The merger of Material Service Corp., Chicago building material & fuel firm (gross $114 million, net $12,200,000 in 1958), into General Dynamics Corp. (gross $1½ billion, net $36 million last year) was approved Dec. 29 by stockholders.

Plans for merger of the Henry Holt (N.Y.), Rinehart (N.Y.) & John C. Winston (Phila.) book publishing firms were announced Dec. 13.

Truckers Upheld. The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia Dec. 10 ruled, 2-1, that U.S. District Judge Thomas J. Clary had been right in ordering the Pennsylvania, N.Y. Central & 22 other Eastern railroads to pay $852,074 in damages to the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Assn. & 40 trucking firms for conspiracy to restrain trade in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by a publicity campaign against the trucking industry. [See Vol. XVII, p. 367B2]

Oil Firm Coercion Charged. Pres. Victor L. Toft of the Automotive Service Industry Association charged before a House Small Business subcommittee in Washington Dec. 9 that such oil companies as Conoco, Skelly, Cities Service, Mobil, Standard of Indiana & Texaco had threatened to take up leases of some local Midwest dealers unless they sold only auto products handled by the major firms &/or distributors they approved.

Patents. 15 patents on automatic power transmission inventions, including 653 of 1,200 claims filed in 1939-41, were issued to the Chrysler Corp. Dec. 15 by the U.S. Patent Office. Borg-Warner, Bendix, General Motors, Packard & Nash had challenged Chrysler's claims.

FM patents of the late Maj. Edwin Howard Armstrong, radio inventor & ex-Columbia U. electrical engineering professor, were ruled valid Sept. 15 by Fed. Judge Edmund L. Palmieri of New York. In upholding a suit brought by Mrs. Armstrong, he ruled that the Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp. had infringed on patents filed in 1933 & re-issued in 1940. (Armstrong's patent infringement suits against RCA & NBC were settled for $1 million in 1954.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 39C3]

Coffee. The U.S. Agriculture Dept. estimated Dec. 30 that a world surplus of 38,984,000 bags of coffee (132.2 lb. a bag) existed at the end of the 1958-59 marketing year after consumption of 49 million bags. The department predicted world production of 68,655,000 bags for a total world supply (including carryover) of 107,639,000 bags during the 1959-60 year. It estimated that the carryover from 1959-60 would be equivalent to 1½ years' world trade requirements.

France & Portugal agreed Sept. 21 to join, on behalf of their African coffee-producing areas, a 15-nation Latin American pact to stabilize coffee prices by holding exports to 90% of the most shipped in any year since 1949. The French-Portuguese decision expanded the pact's coverage to 85% of world production. Britain & Belgium had not yet joined on behalf of their African coffee-producing areas. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 318G3]

U.S. Statistics. The Commerce Dept. reported Dec. 20 that a 10-year decline in the U.S. balance of payments in foreign trade apparently had been reversed and that the payment deficit had declined from $1.122 billion in 2d-quarter 1959 to $1.055 billion in the 3d quarter. The department said various short-term factors were involved in the 3d-quarter trend and that its long-term strengthening depended chiefly on (1) the easing of foreign restrictions against imports from the U.S. and (2) vigorous American sales efforts to redevelop foreign markets where use of U.S. goods had been curtailed since World War II. The Treasury reported Sept. 11 that the amount of U.S. gold shipped abroad had declined from $1,458,600,000 in Jan.-June 1958 to $825,100,000 in first-half 1959, and from $436,400,000 in first-quarter 1959 to $388,700,000 in 2d-quarter 1959 (exclusive of $343,800,000 in gold transferred to the Intl. Monetary Fund in the 2d quarter as part of an increase in the U.S. subscription to the IMF). [See p. 374E-G2]

The American Trucking Assn. estimated Dec. 18 that a record 290 billion ton-miles of freight was hauled during

BEST SELLERS. U.S. consumer products increasing their sales at the fastest rate the past 12 years were air conditioners, TV sets, clothes dryers & boats, the Federal Reserve Board reported Dec. 29. Production in each of those items was more than 400% greater this year than in 1947. Rates of production increase on other leading items during the 12-year period: residential electric power 272%, drugs & medicines 223%, residential gas 203%, home freezers 192%, automobiles 140%, electric housewares 121%, work clothes 95%, knit clothes 84%, toiletries 84%, soft drinks 84%, auto gasoline 82%, canned & frozen foods 81%, soap 80%, women's coats 71%, household furniture 65%, washing machines 63%. Items showing a decline: home radios 68%, men's suits & coats 13%, woven rugs 5%, cook stoves 4%. The average rate of production increase for 40 leading consumer items was 58% while the population increased 23%, the FRB said. [See p. 395A2]

(The FRB reported Dec. 29 that the average growth rate of U.S. industrial production, newly calculated with the aid of electronic computers, was found to have been 4.1% a year the past 12 years. It previously had been rated at 3.7% a year.) [See pp. 395C3, 251B-C2]

FILTER CIGARETTES LEAD. Filter-tip brands accounted for 50.5% of U.S. cigarette sales this year as against 46.1% in 1958, less than 2% in 1952, tobacco industry consultant Harry M. Wootten estimated in a report in Printer's Ink Dec. 28. Sales of regular size non-filter brands were rated at 30.5% of the total, king size non-filters at 19%. Total U.S. sales were estimated at 456 billion cigarettes this year as against 436 billion in 1958. Of 117 U.S.-made brands reported on the market, sales leaders in order of ranking were listed as (*denoting filter-tip): Camel, Pall Mall, Winston*, Lucky Strike, Kent*, Chesterfield, Salem*, L&M*, Viceroy* & Marlboro*.

The Wall St. Journal said Dec. 28 that the filter-tip cigarette (popularized during controversy over cigarettes as a contributor to lung cancer) had proved more profitable than the non-filter type because (1) the filter was cheaper than its equivalent in tobacco & permitted use of less costly "reconstituted" tobacco, (2) cigarettes were being made thinner and (3) smokers consumed more filter-tip cigarettes a day because of their mildness. [See p. 426C1]

1959 by private & for-hire trucks in the U.S. for a 15% increase over the 260 billion ton-miles hauled in 1958. The trucking industry's revenues were estimated at a record $7 billion (vs. $6.2 billion in 1958). [See p. 175B2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. Experimental development & patenting of a battery-powered plastic-&-metal pump potentially capable of replacing the heart to maintain blood circulation of a person normally active was reported Dec. 26 by William H. Fry, 41, & Francis J. Fry, 39, brothers, of the U. of Illinois biophysical laboratory in Champaign.

Successful transplantation & revival of puppy hearts to the bodies of adult dogs in 48 experimental operations was reported Sept. 30 by Dr. Ernest H. Barsamian of Harvard to the American College of Surgeons in Atlantic City Sept. 30. The hearts were preserved for up to 20 hours by partial dehydration, saturation with glycerol & cooling to –8° Centigrade. Barsamian said the experiments furthered research on the transfer of whole living vital organs from one body to another. Dr. Vladimir Demikhov, 43, disclosed in Moscow Oct. 26 that he successfully had transplanted a 2d heart in each of 2 dogs. Demikhov's grafting of a 2d living head on a dog was reported in Moscow Apr. 17, but the transplanted head was removed Aug. 27 after the dog developed edema. Drs. Norman Shumway, 36, & Richard Lower, 30, of Stanford U. (Palo Alto, Calif.) disclosed Dec. 30 they had transplanted a living heart from one dog to another a week previously and that the animal apparently was surviving the operation satisfactorily. [See Vol. XV, p. 345G2; XIV, 94F3]

The World Health Org. reported Oct. 12 that successful experiments in home treatment of tuberculosis patients with the drugs isoniazid & para-amino salycilic acid had been carried out in Madras, India with results comparable to those obtained through hospital treatment. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 424F3; XV, 178F2]

Production of syncillin, first synthetic penicillin, was reported Oct. 26 by Bristol Labs. in Syracuse, N.Y. It was said to have shown promise in tests of working more effectively than natural penicillin & producing no unfavorable side effects. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 383E1, 101G1]

The British Medical Research Council reported July 28 that the virus causing trachoma had been isolated at a laboratory in Fajara, Gambia (British West Africa). Development of the electronic tonometer, a device to measure pressure within the eyeball and provide earlier diagnosis of glaucoma, was reported Nov. 25 at the U. of Calif. in Berkeley. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 383C1]

The U.S. Public Health Service reported Nov. 9 "shocking increases" in the incidence of venereal disease among youths aged 15-19, with total cases in this group increasing from 45,000 in 1957 to 49,500 in 1958. [See Vol. XVII, p. 101C2]

Film Awards. Actor James Stewart of "Anatomy of a Murder" & actress Audrey Hepburn of "The Nun's Story" were cited for best starring film performances of 1959 by the N.Y. Film Critics and the annual Film Daily poll of writers Dec. 28. The N.Y. Critics chose "Ben-Hur" as the year's best picture, "The 400 Blows" (French) best foreign-language picture, Fred Zinnemann as best director for "The Nun's Story." The Film Daily poll cited attorney Joseph N. Welch in "Anatomy of a Murder" & Peggy Cass in "Auntie Mame" as the year's best supporting players, Otto Preminger as best director for "Anatomy of a Murder." [See pp. 396D-E3, 252C3, 220B3, 112C1; Vol. XVIII, 434F1, D2]

Rockefeller Foundation reported Dec. 27 that in order to maintain research & development programs in Asia, Africa, the Mid-East & Latin America, it used $9 million of its capital fund in 1958 when appropriations totaled $31,592,157 (including $6,274,205 for agriculture, $6,201,225 for medicine & biology). Pres. Dean Rusk said expenditures could not be confined to the foundation's income because of "the crucial importance of these present years" to improving conditions in underdeveloped areas & averting their swing to "political extremism." The Foundation's capital totaled $578,661,640 Dec. 31, 1958. [See p. 267B1]

LEADING DECEMBER FILMS

New York Releases

Black Orpheus. Portuguese language tale of tragic romance. Filmed in Brazil. Screenplay by Jacques Viot. Directed by Marcel Camus. Produced by Sacha Gordine for Lopert Films. With Marpessa Dawn, Breno Mello, Lourdes de Oliveira, Lea Garcia. Dec. 21.

Broth of a Boy. Irish oldster becomes involved with enterprising TV producer. Screenplay by Patrick Kirwan & Blanaid Irvine. Directed by Geo. Pollack. Produced by Alex C. Snowden for Kingsley-Union Films. With Barry Fitzgerald, Harry Brogan, Tony Wright, Dermot Kelly, Godfrey Quigley, Eddie Golden. Dec. 27.

Journey to the Center of the Earth. Jules Verne story. Screenplay by Walter Reisch & Charles Brackett. Directed by Henry Levin. Produced by Brackett for 20th Century-Fox. With James Mason, Pat Boone, Arlene Dahl, Diane Baker, Thayer David. Dec. 16.

Li'l Abner. Screen version by Norman Panama & Melvin Frank of their musical play. Directed by Frank. Produced by Panama. Music & lyrics by Johnny Mercer & Gene De Paul. Presented by Paramount. With Peter Palmer, Leslie Parrish, Stubby Kaye, Howard St. John, Julie Newmar, Stella Stevens. Dec. 13.

On the Beach. Mankind's end through radioactive fallout. Screenplay by John Paxton based on Nevil Shute's book. Directed & produced by Stanley Kramer for United Artists. With Gregory Peck, Ava Gardner, Fred Astaire, Anthony Perkins, Donna Anderson. Dec. 17.

Operation Petticoat. Comedy about submarine rescue of nurses during World War II. Screenplay by Stanley Shapiro & Maurice Richlin. Directed by Blake Edwards. Produced by Robt. Arthur in color for Universal-International. With Cary Grant, Tony Curtis, Joan O'Brien, Dina Merrill, Gene Evans, Arthur O'Connell. Dec. 3.

Suddenly, Last Summer. Physician discovers hideous secret in Louisiana family. Screenplay by Tennessee Williams & Gore Vidal from Williams' play. Directed by Joseph L. Mankiewicz. Produced by Sam Spiegel for Columbia Pictures. With Elizabeth Taylor, Montgomery Clift, Katharine Hepburn, Albert Dekker. Dec. 22.

Solomon and Sheba. Biblical romance. Screenplay by Anthony Veiller, Paul Dudley & Geo. Bruce. From story by Crane Wilbur. Directed by King Vidor. Produced by Ted Richmond for United Artists. With Yul Brynner, Gina Lollobrigida, Geo. Sanders, Marissa Pavan, Joan Crawford, Laurence Naismith. Dec. 25.

Tiger Bay. Child witnesses murder. Screenplay by John Hawkesworth & Shelley Smith. Based on Noel Calef's novel "Rodolphe et le Revolver." Directed by J. Lee Thompson. Produced by Hawkesworth. Julian Wintle-Leslie Parkyn Production for Rank Organization. With Hayley Mills, Horst Buchholz, John Mills, Yvonne Mitchell, Megs Jenkins. Dec. 14.

OBITUARIES

Salah Eddine Baccouche, 74, pro-French Tunisian premier 1952-54, 1943-47; Dec. 25 in Tunis. (Baccouche was given a 10-year sentence Nov. 3, 1958 for "collaboration with protectorate authorities" but served only 6 months before being pardoned by Pres. Bourguiba.) [See Vol. XII, p. 151E]

Livingston Ludlow Biddle Sr., 80, wealthy world traveler, big-game hunter, art patron; July 8 in Phila.

Jack (John Robinson) Binns, 75, English-born ex-bd. chrmn. Hazeltine Corp. (radio patents); Dec. 8 in New York. (As wireless operator aboard S.S. Republic, he sent first radio distress signal to result in successful sea rescue when his ship, carrying 1,600 passengers, was rammed & sunk by Italian passenger ship Florida off Nantucket Jan. 23, 1909. No lives were lost in the sinking.)

Sir David Bone, 84, Scottish-born master mariner, ex-commodore of Anchor Line, troopship cmndr. in both World Wars, author of seafaring novels; May 17 in Farnham, Eng.

Fernand Emile Honoré Bouisson, 85, Algerian-born Socialist, Speaker of French Chamber of Deputies 1927-36; Dec. 28 in Antibes.

Boyce Brown, 47, saxophone player who helped to create Chicago jazz in late 1920s, joined Roman Catholic Order of Servite Fathers as Brother Matthew in 1953; Jan. 30, Hillside, Ill.

Gen. Sir Robert Cassels, 81, British cmndr.-in-chief in India 1935-41; Dec. 23 in Wadhurst, England.

Gov. Clinton Amos Clauson, 64, Iowa-born ex-chiropractor who had served only one year of his 4-year term as governor (D.) of Maine; Dec. 30 in Augusta. (John H. Reed, 38, GOP president of the State Senate, was sworn in as governor late Dec. 30 to serve until Jan. 1961.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 367F2]

Rev. Bertrand L. Conway, 87, ex-general treasurer of Missionary Soc. of St. Paul the Apostle (Paulist Fathers) credited with conversion of over 6,000 persons to Catholicism, author, founder of Catholic Unity League in 1917; Dec. 8 in New York.

Charles Pelham Curtis, 68, attorney, author of "The Oppenheimer Case," "Lion Under the Throne," co-author (with Ferris Greenslet) of "The Practical Cogitator"; Dec. 23 in Boston of burns from fire that had destroyed his Stonington, Conn. home the previous night. [See p. 387F3]

Pierre de Gaulle, 62, younger brother of French president, ex-banker, ex-senator, ex-deputy & ex-Paris Municipal Council president; Dec. 26 in Paris, 3 days after surgery for circulatory ailment. (He became a grand officer of the Legion of Honor Dec. 24.)

Henry Benjamin Duncan, 63, Liberian Public Works & Utilities Secy. 1944-55; Dec. 17 in Paterson, N.J. of heart ailment.

W. Cameron Forbes, 89, U.S. ambassador to Japan 1930-32, Harvard foot-

ball coach 1897-98, banker, Philippine governor-general 1909-13, head of 1930 mission that recommended U.S. withdrawal from Haiti, grandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson; Dec. 24 in Boston.

Phillip E. Fox, 72, ex-Ku Klux Klan leader paroled in 1933 after serving 9 years of a life sentence for 1923 slaying of Klan leader William Coburn; Dec. 27 in Dallas.

Dr. Joseph C. Gevaert, 59, Belgian-born president of Gevaert Co. of America (photographic materials) 1933-46; Dec. 16 in Lausanne, Switz.

Arthur Giovannitti, 75, Italian-born labor leader & poet; Dec. 31 in New York. (An IWW member, he had helped organize the 1912 Lawrence, Mass. textile strike, in which dynamite was planted by mill owners to discredit the IWW. He & Joseph Ettor were arrested but acquitted of murder charges resulting from the death of a woman in the strike.)

Gilda Gray (born Marianne Michalski, formerly Mrs. John Gorecki, Mrs. Gil Boag & Mrs. Hector de Briceno), 58, Polish-born dancer who introduced "shimmy-dance" of 1920s, appeared in Ziegfeld Follies; Dec. 22 in Hollywood.

Earl of Halifax (Eduard Frederick Lindley Wood, formerly Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale & Viscount Halifax of Monk Bretton), 78, British ambassador to the U.S. 1941-46, Indian viceroy & governor general 1926-31, Foreign Secy. 1938-41, Education & Agriculture Min. 1922-26; Dec. 23 near York, Eng. [See Vol. VIII, p. 404L]

Katay D. Sasorith, 55, vice premier and interior, justice & culture minister of Laos since January, premier 1954-56, a founder of World War II Lao Issara (Free Laos) movement; Dec. 29 in Vientiane. [See p. 423B3]

Dr. John Oliver (de) La Gorce, 80, National Geographic Society pres. & National Geographic magazine editor 1954-57; Dec. 23 in Washington.

Dr. Richard W. Lippman, 43, internist, medical director of Calif. Inst. of Technology project investigating biochemical causes of mental illness, founder of National Nephrosis Foundation; Dec. 26 in Los Angeles.

Erwin Lessner, 61, Austrian-born newsman, publisher, novelist ("Phantom Victory"); Dec. 24 in New York.

Dr. Leo Loeb, 90, German-born cancer researcher who in 1907 demonstrated heredity factor in breast cancer in mice, head of Washington U. pathology dept. 1924-37; Dec. 28 in St. Louis.

Marshal Sardar Shah Mahmoud Khan Ghazi, 73, Afghan premier 1946-53, ex-Defense Minister & armed forces commander, uncle of King Mohammed Azhir Shah; Dec. 24 in Kabul. [See Vol. XI, p. 131G]

Ante Pavelic, 70, Croatian extremist leader, Nazi puppet poglavnik (fuehrer) of Croatia 1941-44; Dec. 28 in Madrid, where he lived in exile. (He had been sentenced to death in absentia by: the Royal Yugoslav Govt. in 1929 for terrorist activities; France in 1936 for complicity in the 1934 assassination of Yugoslav King Alexander & French Forgn. Min Louis Barthou; Yugoslavia in 1945 for wartime atrocities against Serbs & Jews.)

Alfonso Reyes, 70, ex-Mexican ambassador to Argentina & Brazil, poet, essayist, magazine editor; Dec. 27 in Mexico City.

Dr. Helen Durham Sargent, 55, psychologist, developer of Sargent psychological test, research psychotherapist at Menninger Foundation; Dec. 25 in Topeka, Kan.

Soumay Tcheng (Mrs. Wei Taoming), 63, wife of World War II Chinese ambassador to U.S., first Chinese woman to be attorney, judge or head of law school; Dec. 16 in Los Angeles of cancer.

H. Frederick Willkie, 69, industrial chemist, pres. of Kingan & Co. meatpacking firm 1950, ex-vice pres. of Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, Ltd., exaide to U.S. State Dept. & War Production Board, brother of late Wendell Willkie; Dec. 28 in Oshkosh, Wis.

George Wingfield, 83, ex-cowboy & roulette dealer who, with Sen. George Nixon, headed Nevada's Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co. (which produced $100 million worth of gold ore in 1903-06), ex-owner of 12 Nevada banks; Dec. 25 in Reno.

SPORTS

Baseball. Awarding of a franchise to Dallas-Ft. Worth as 7th member of the Continental League was announced Dec. 22. [See p. 418G3]

Averages released by the American League in Boston Dec. 22 showed Hoyt Wilhelm, 36, of Baltimore the leading AL pitcher in earned run averages last season with 2.19 per 9 inning game. (He won the same NL distinction in 1952.) Early Wynn of Chicago led AL pitchers in victories with 22 vs. 10 defeats. Bob Shaw of Chicago led in winning average among leading pitchers with .750 (18 victories, 6 defeats) with Cal McLish of Cleveland next with .704 (19 w., 8 l.). [See pp. 428D2, 331E2-C3]

Basketball. The U. of Cincinnati top-ranking U.S. college team, defeated Iowa, 96-83, in finals of the Holiday Festival tourney in New York Dec. 30. Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati star, set a tourney one-game individual scoring record of 50 points & a tourney 3-game record of 122.

Boxing. A 10-member syndicate represented by Roy M. Cohn, 32, N.Y. attorney & ex-counsel for the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's Senate Investigating Com., bought Feature Sports, Inc. (successor to Rosensohn Enterprises, Inc.) Dec. 22 by paying Vincent J. Velella an estimated $150,000 for his ⅜ share and Wm. Rosensohn an estimated $75,000 for his ⅛ interest. Cohn's associates: N.Y. businessmen Denniston L. Slater (elected new Feature Sports president), Jos. L. Eckhouse, Fred Felhaber, John M. Foley, Frank & Joseph Pagliaro, Neil J. Walsh & Maurice Uchitel and Wm. D. Fugazy, 73, travel agency head whose uncle, ex-boxing promoter Humbert J. (Jack) Fugazy, 73, was named promoter for the group. [See p. 419E-G1]

Football. The Baltimore Colts of the Western Conf. defeated the N.Y. Giants of the Eastern Conf., 31-16, in Baltimore Dec. 27 for their 2d consecutive Natl. Football League pro championship. Play-off game score:

	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	T.	1D*	YR*	YP*
Baltimore	7	0	0	24	31	13	73	264
New York	3	3	3	7	31	16	118	205

* 1D—first downs; YR—yards gained rushing; YP—yards gained passing

Baltimore scoring: Touchdown passes—Unitas to Moore (60 yd.), Unitas to Richardson (12 yd.); touchdown runs—Unitas (4 yd.), Sample (41 yd. on pass interception); field goal—Myra (25 yd.); conversion kicks after touchdowns—4 by Myhra.

New York scoring: field goals—3 by Summerall (23, 37, 22 yd.); touchdown pass—Conerly to Schnelker (32 yd.); conversion after touchdown—Summerall.

Head coaches—Wilbur (Weeb) Ewbank, Baltimore; Jim Lee Howell, New York. Attendance: 57,545. [See p. 419A-B2; Vol. XVIII, 436E-F1]

NFL all-star teams selected by AP & UPI polls of sportswriters reported Dec. 24 (unanimous choices unless news service designated):

OFFENSIVE TEAM

Ends—Ray Berry, Balti., & Del Shofner, Los Ang.; tackles—Jim Parker, Balti., & Roosevelt Brown, N.Y.; guards—Jim Ray Smith, Cleve., Stan Jones, Chicago Bears (AP) & Art Spinney, Balti. (UPI); center—Jim Ringo, Green Bay; quarterback—John Unitas, Balti.; halfbacks—Frank Gifford, N.Y., Lennie Moore, Balti. (AP) & J. D. Smith, San Fran. (UPI); fullback—Jim Brown, Cleve. (Brown, Cleve. fullback, led NFL ball carriers in rushing the past season with 1,329 yd. gained in 290 attempts, a 4.6-yd. average. Unitas, 26, Balti. quarterback, set a league record by throwing 32 touchdown passes during the regular season [exclusive of 2 in the Dec. 27 playoff game]. Charley Conerly, 38, N.Y. quarterback, led the league's passers in average gain per completion with 8.79 yd. during the regular season.) [See p. 428C3]

DEFENSIVE TEAM

Ends—Gino Marchetti, Balti., & Andy Robustelli, N.Y.; tackles—Gene (Big Daddy) Lipscomb, Balti., & Leo Nomellini, San Fran.; middle guard—Bill George, Chicago Bears; linebackers—Sam Huff, N.Y. & Joe Schmidt, Detroit; halfbacks—Abe Woodson, San Fran., Jack Butler, Pittsburgh (AP) & Dean Derby, Pittsburgh (UPI); safety—Jim Patton, N.Y., Andy Nelson, Balti. (AP) & Jack Butler, Pittsburgh (UPI).

Attendance at 144 NFL regular-season games this year totaled 3,314,515 as against 3,157,898 in 1958, league hq. in Philadelphia reported Dec. 23.

Boyd Dowler, 22, Green Bay end from Colorado, was named best NFL rookie of the season in a poll of sportswriters announced Dec. 28.

Vinnie Lombardi, 46, of Green Bay was named NFL "coach of the year" in an AP poll of sportswriters & sportcasters reported Dec. 23.

Intercollegiate all-star games Dec. 26: Blue-Gray game in Montgomery, Ala.—North (Blue) 20, Gray (South) 8; North-South Shrine charity benefit in Miami—North 21, South 17; Copper Bowl in Tempe, Ariz.—National All-Stars 21, Southwest All-stars 6. [See p. 428F2]

Horse Racing. A bill to permit parimutuel betting at 4 harness racing tracks in Pennsylvania was signed by Gov. David L. Lawrence Dec. 22. The bill provided that establishment of a track must be approved by voters of the site county.

Willie Shoemaker, 28, year's leading winner among jockeys, finished the year with 347 victories as he rode 4 winners at Santa Anita (Arcadia, Calif.) Dec. 31. [See p. 356G2]

Swimming. Mike Troy of Indiana U. broke his own world record by swimming the 110-yd. butterfly in 1 min. 2/10 sec. in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Dec. 27. [See p. 316D2]

Parry O'Brien, 28, Los Angeles bank exec. & world shotput champion, was named winner Dec. 31 of the AAU's 1959 Jas. E. Sullivan Meml. Trophy for sportsmanship. [See p. 316G2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Apalachin Convictions. 20 of 21 defendants in the Apalachin conspiracy trial were convicted by a federal jury in New York Dec. 18 after an 8-week trial. The 20, of 63 who had attended the 1957 meeting at the Apalachin, N.Y. home of the late Joseph M. Barbara, were convicted of conspiracy to obstruct justice by giving perjurious or evasive answers to grand juries & other agencies about what was "plotted" at the meeting. Frank Cucchiara, 64, of Watertown, Mass. had been acquitted Dec. 9.

Those convicted: Russell A. Bufalino, 58, Ignatius Cannone, 35, Paul C. Castellano, 47, Joseph F. Civello, 59, Frank A. De Simone, 50, Natal Evola, 54, Louis A. Larossa, 33, Carmine Lombardozzi, 46, Joseph Magliocco, 62, Frank T. Majuri, 51, Michele Miranda, 64, John C. Montana, 66, John Ormento, 47, James Oscicco, 46, Joseph Profaci, 62, Anthony P. Riela, 63, John T. Scalish, 47, Angelo J. Sciandra, 35, Simone Scozzari, 59, Pasquale Turrigiano, 53. [See p. 180F1]

Barbara's son, Joseph Jr., 23, received a suspended sentence in New York Dec. 18 on his plea of guilty to contempt of court in his answers to a state investigating commission when it questioned him about the meeting. [See p. 332B3]

'Most Admired' Men & Women. Pres. Eisenhower was the man "most admired" by Americans for the 8th consecutive year, the Gallup Poll reported Dec. 24. Next: (2) Sir Winston Churchill, (3) Dr. Albert Schweitzer, (4) ex-Pres. Truman, (5) Pope John XXIII, (6) Rev. Billy Graham, (7) Dr. Thomas Dooley, (8) ex-Pres. Hoover, (9) Vice Pres. Nixon, (10) Gen. Douglas MacArthur. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 28A3]

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, for the 11th consecutive year, headed the list (reported Dec. 22) of "most admired women." Others: (2) Mrs. Eisenhower, (3) Queen Elizabeth, (4) Claire Boothe Luce, (5) Helen Keller, (6) Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, (7) Mrs. Nixon, (8) Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, (9) Dinah Shore, (10) tied—Princess Grace of Monaco, Princess Margaret of England & Mrs. Pandit of India. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 24D3]

Lowell Lee Andrews, 19, was convicted in Kansas City (Kan.) Dec. 22 of shooting & killing his parents, Wm. & Opal, and sister, Jennie Marie, in Nov. 1958. He was sentenced to be hanged. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 396F3]

Frank E. Siple's 1946 life sentence for the 1939 mercy killing of his daughter, Mary Ann, 19, was commuted by Michigan Gov. G. Mennan Williams Dec. 29. Siple, 67, an ex-minister, had cancer and was believed to have only a few months to live. [See Vol. VI, p. 48P]

APPOINTMENTS, ELECTIONS, RESIGNATIONS & RETIREMENTS

Archibald S. Alexander, 52, ex-Army Undersecy., was elected Free Europe Committee president in New York Jan. 22 to succeed Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger (resigned).

Harry S. Ashmore, 43, resigned Sept. 21 as exec. editor of The Arkansas Gazette (Little Rock) to be a consultant at the Fund for the Republic's new Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, Calif. **A. R. Nelson** succeeded Ashmore as Gazette exec. editor.

Louis A. Bantle, 53, was elected U.S. Tobacco Co. president Oct. 14 in New York to succeed J. Whitney Peterson (died Oct. 6).

Sir John M. Brocklebank was elected chairman of Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd. & its affiliate Cunard White Star, Ltd. Sept. 16 in London.

Horace W. Brower, Occidental Life Insurance Co. (Los Angeles) pres., was elected Transamerica Corp. president in San Francisco Nov. 23 to succeed Frank N. Pelgrano Jr. (died Nov. 11).

Lt. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan Jr., ex-U.S. Military Acad. Supt., 59, was named Sept. 14 in Mineola, N.Y. to become first president of the projected Nassau Community College at $18,000 a year.

Chas. W. Bryant was elected Natl. Alcoholic Beverage Control Assn. president Nov. 11 at its convention in San Francisco.

Harry A. Bullis of Minneapolis, retired Gen. Mills chairman, was elected World Brotherhood, Inc. chairman Nov. 25 in New York.

Clinton B. Burnett, 51, vice pres of Johns-Manville Corp., was elected president & chief operating officer Nov. 5 in New York to succeed Adrain R. Fisher who continued as chairman & chief executive officer.

Dr. John Tyler Caldwell, 47, ex-pres. of U. of Arkansas, became chancellor of North Carolina State Coll. (Raleigh) Sept. 1.

Dr. Robt. Kenneth Carr was named Oberlin (O.) College president Sept. 12 to succeed Wm. E. Stevenson (resigned).

John R. Clark Jr. was elected president of Technicolor, Inc. Dec. 18 to succeed Dr. Herbert T. Kalmus.

J. H. Clawson was elected Puget Sound Power & Light Co. president Sept. 21 to succeed **Frank McLaughlin,** who was elected chairman & top managing officer.

Irving Cohen was elected Bond Stores, Inc. chairman and **Ellis H. Schechtman** was elected president Nov. 24 in New York to succeed the late Barney Ruben.

Prof. Arthur C. Cope, MIT Chemistry Dept. head, was named pres.-elect of the American Chemical Society Dec. 10 to take office Jan. 1, 1961. Incoming ACS pres. for 1960: Dr. Albert L. Elder, Corn Products Co. research director.

Gardner Cowles was elected chairman of General Development Corp. (Fla. real estate development) Oct. 14 to succeed Louis Chesler, who remained as director & executive committee head.

Arthur H. Dean, 61, ex-U.S. envoy to Korea, was elected chairman of the English-Speaking Union of the U.S. in Chicago Nov. 11 to succeed ex-Amb.-to-Britain Lewis W. Douglas (resigned due to ill health).

Marriner S. Eccles, ex-FRB chairman currently First Security Corp. of Salt Lake City chairman, ex-N.Y. Gov. **W. Averell Harriman, & H. J. Heinz 2d,** Heinz Co. chairman, were elected American Assembly trustees Nov. 10 in New York. [See Vol. X, p. 340P]

Frederic W. Ecker, 63, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. president, was made chairman Nov. 1. **Cecil J. North,** 64, executive vice pres., was named president.

Edgar Eisenhower, 70, Tacoma, Wash. attorney & older brother of Pres. Eisenhower, was named a trustee of Americans for Constitutional Action (dedicated to fiscal & political conservatism in the Govt.) by its bd. chrmn., Adm. Ben Morrell, in Washington Nov. 10. (Other trustees: Gen. Robt. E. Wood, Felix Morley, Gen. Robt. W. Johnson, Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers, Allan B. Kline, Chas. Edison, Mrs. R. Templeton Smith, Loyd Wright, Philip McKenna, Howard Buffett, Bob Cox, Edw. Gossett, Dr. Walter B. Martin.) [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 364F2, 358F1]

John S. Freeman resigned as Skelly Oil Co. president Oct. 20 in Tulsa, Okla. and declined election as board chairman. **Don H. Miller** was elected president.

Ugo Galassi, executive vice pres. of Ing. C. Olivetti & Co., S.P.A. of Italy, was elected Underwood Corp. president in New York Nov. 24 to succeed Frank E. Breene (resigned).

Harvey Gaylord, 55, president of Bell Helicopter Corp. of Ft. Worth, Tex., was elected Bell Aircraft Corp. president Sept. 15 in Buffalo, N.Y. to succeed Leston P. Faneuf, who continued as chairman.

Sylvan Geismar, pres. of Manhattan Shirt Co., was elected chairman Oct. 15 in New York. **Louis C. Stengel Jr.,** executive vice pres., was elected president.

Dr. Millard E. Gladfelter, 59, was installed as Temple University's 4th president Dec. 14.

Bowman Gray, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. pres. since 1957, was named chairman & chief executive officer Oct. 9 in Winston-Salem, N.C. to succeed **John C. Whitaker,** who became honorary chairman. **F. G. Carter** was named president.

William S. Gray, Hanover Bank chairman, was elected N.Y. Clearing House Assn. president Oct. 9 to succeed Howard C. Sheperd, who retired as First Natl. City Bank of N.Y. chairman Nov. 1.

Dr. Thomas Hale Hamilton, 45, was installed Oct. 29 in Albany as State U. of N.Y. pres.

Donald O. Hebb of McGill U. took office Sept. 6 as Amer. Psychological Assn. pres. **Dr. Neal E. Miller,** 50, of Yale U. was named pres.-elect.

Roy W. Johnson, Defense Dept. Advance Research Projects Agency director, was elected board chairman of the American Committee to Improve Our Neighborhoods, Inc. (ACTION) Oct. 9 in New York to succeed Andrew Heiskell, Life magazine publisher, who was named executive committee chairman.

Logan T. Johnston, 60, was named pres., Ralph L. Gray advanced to chairman of Armco Steel Corp. in Middletown, O. Dec. 8.

John E. Kenney, 60, was named pres., F. L. Martwick, 65, new chrmn. of Foster Wheeler Corp. in New York Dec. 28 due to retirement of Vice Adm. Earle W. Mills as chairman.

Dr. Clark Kerr, University of California president, was appointed Dec. 20 as impartial chairman of the Automation Fund Committee established by Armour & Co. with the United Packinghouse Workers of America and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America. [See p. 374C3]

Dr. Asa S. Knowles, ex-Toledo U. pres., was inaugurated Sept. 8 in Boston as Northeastern U. president.

Arnold Kohler, 42, was elected Briggs Mfg. Co. president & general manager Sept. 3 on retirement of A. D. Blackwood.

Dr. Vern O. Knudsen, 65, became UCLA chancellor Sept. 1, succeeding Dr. Raymond B. Allen (resigned).

Remick McDowell, executive vice pres. of Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago, was elected president Nov. 9 to succeed Joseph J. Hedrick (retiring Jan. 1).

Neil H. McElroy, ex-U.S. Defense Secy., was elected Procter & Gamble Co. board chairman in Cincinnati Dec. 8. [See p. 392B1]

Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall, 49, was inaugurated Oct. 15 in Northampton, Mass. as Smith College president.

Chas. G. Mortimer was elected General Foods Corp. chairman as well as chief executive officer Oct. 8. **Wayne C. Marks,** 55, succeeded Mortimer as president.

Robert D. Murphy, 65, ex-State Undersecy., was elected Corning (N.Y.) Glass Works director & Corning Glass Works Intl. president Nov. 5.

George R. Petty Jr., 30, resigned Aug. 13 as Flight Engineers Intl. Assn. president.

Ralph T. Reed, American Rwy. Express Co. pres., was named Dec. 29 to succeed Philip Cortney, Coty, Inc. pres., as chairman of the U.S. Council of the Intl. Chamber of Commerce.

William S. Renchard, to be 52 Jan. 1, was elected Dec. 29 to succeed retiring Isaac B. Grainger as pres. of Chemical Bank New York Trust Co. (created by merger Sept. 8 of Chemical Corn Exchange Bank and New York Trust Co.).

James S. Rockefeller, 57, great nephew of the late John D. Rockefeller Sr., was named chairman & chief executive officer of First Natl. City Bank of N.Y. Sept. 30 to succeed Howard C. Sheperd (retiring Nov. 1). **George S. Moore,** 54, was named pres. & **Richard S. Perkins,** 49, executive committee chairman.

J. W. Schwab, ex-United Merchants & Mfrs., Inc. pres., was elected company chairman Nov. 25. **M. R. Haskel** was elected his successor as president.

Dr. Edgar Finley Shannon Jr., 41, was installed Oct. 6 as Virginia U. president to succeed Colgate W. Darden Jr. (retired).

Samuel J. Silberman became Consolidated Cigar Corp. board chairman & chief executive officer Oct. 28 to succeed Marvin J. Silberman, who was named exec. committee chairman. **Stanley S. Keyser** was named president & chief operating officer.

Charles J. Stewart, 61, ex-N.Y. Trust Co. pres., became Manufacturers Trust Co. president Nov. 2, to succeed Eugene S. Hooper, 61 (retired).

Philip Barton Stull, 58, was elected Dec. 21 to succeed retiring **William Cage Brady Jr.,** 72, as president & chairman of American Enka Corp.

Thomas E. Sunderland, 52, became United Fruit Co. president & chief executive Nov. 1 to succeed Kenneth H. Redmond (retired).

James M. Symes was named Pennsylvania Railroad board chairman Nov. 1. **Allen J. Greenough** succeeded Symes as president.

Harold T. Thomas of Auckland, N.Z. was elected Rotary Intl. president (effective July 1) at its convention in New York June 9.

Mrs. Fred J. Tooze of Portland, Ore. & Evanston, Ill. was elected Women's Christian Temperance Union president Sept. 28 at the WCTU convention in San Antonio, Tex. She succeeded Mrs. Glenn G. Hays, president for 6 years.

Amb.-to-Britain John Hay Whitney became chrmn., Walter N. Thayer pres. of Whitney Communications Corp., formed Oct. 20 in New York to control Whitney's publishing & broadcasting properties (N.Y. Herald Tribune, Parade Magazine, Interior Design magazine, KOTV in Tulsa, KHOU-TV in Houston, WISH & WISH-TV in Indianapolis, WANE & WANE-TV in Ft. Wayne, Ind., KXTV in Sacramento, Calif.).

Morris Wolf was elected to succeed Wm. J. Lodwick as New Orleans Cotton Exchange president Dec. 8.